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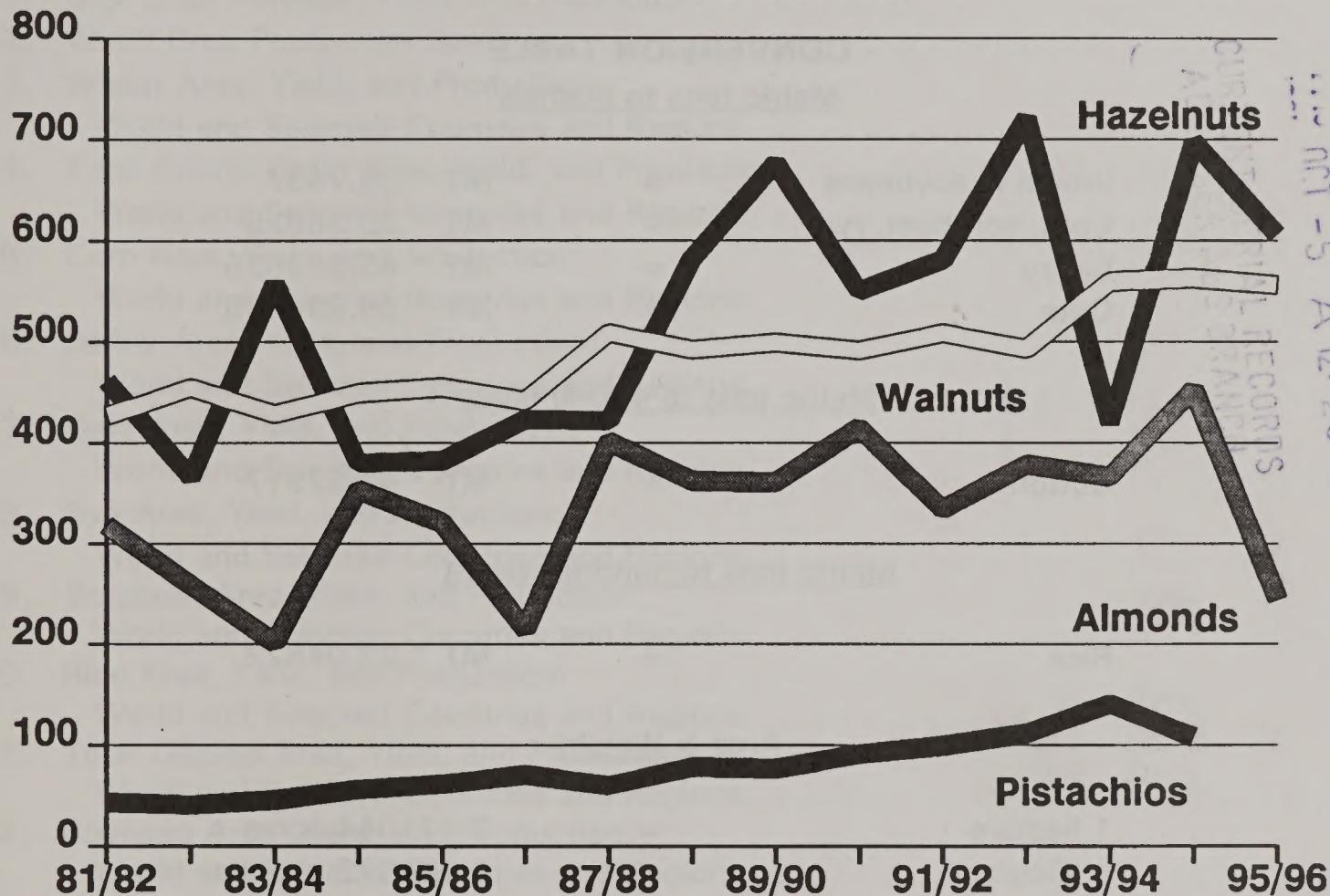
Circular Series  
WAP 9-95  
September 1995

# World Agricultural Production

## Tree Nut Production

(1,000 Metric Tons)

In Selected Countries 1/



1/ Almonds = Shelled Basis; Filberts, Hazelnuts, Walnuts = Inshell Basis

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1995-96

## Production Articles This Month

Tree Nuts In Selected Countries

World Sugar

World Grain Situation

Honey In Selected Countries

Russian Grain Area

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-306), September 12, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

**The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on October 12, 1995.**

**CONVERSION TABLE**  
Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

September 1995

### WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current Estimate	Monthly Change	Monthly Change	From 1994/95 (%)	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	532.9	-6.6	-1	+2	Production is forecast lower due to decreases in the United States and the foreign sector.
United States	59.5	-1.1	-2	-6	Production is forecast lower due to reduced spring wheat yields.
Total Foreign	473.4	-5.6	-1	+3	Production is forecast down due mainly to reductions in Russia, Kazakhstan, Argentina, EU-15, and Ukraine.
Russia	30.5	-1.5	-5	-5	Production is estimated lower due to harvest reports indicating low yields.
Kazakhstan	9.0	-1.5	-14	-1	Production is estimated lower as early harvest results indicate reduced yield prospects.
Argentina	9.0	-1.5	-14	-18	Production is estimated lower as drought in Buenos Aires province prevents initial planting intentions from being achieved. In addition, yield is reduced due to poor soil moisture.
EU-15	86.6	-1.1	-1	+2	Production is estimated lower as initial harvest results in Germany and France indicate that hot, dry weather in July negatively affected yield potential.
Ukraine	16.5	-1.0	-6	+19	Production is estimated down from last month as harvest reports indicate lower yield in eastern Ukraine as a result of unseasonably dry weather.
Romania	7.5	+0.5	+7	+21	Production is estimated higher as favorable weather boosted yield.
Canada	24.0	+0.5	+2	+3	Production is estimated higher as August weather was favorable for the maturing crop. Yield is still estimated below the 5-year average.

### COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	1995/96			Change From 1994/95 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
	Current Estimate MMT	Monthly Change MMT	Monthly Change (%)		
World	800.2	-17.8	-2	-7	Production is forecast lower due to decreases in the United States and the foreign sector.
United States	223.7	-7.6	-3	-22	Production is forecast down due primarily to reductions in corn and barley yield prospects.
Total Foreign	576.4	-10.2	-2	-1	Production is reduced due mainly to lower estimates in Mexico, India, Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, Poland, EU-15, and Syria.
India	31.1	-2.5	-7	-7	Production is estimated lower primarily due to reduced millet and sorghum area and yield.
Mexico	21.2	-1.7	-7	-3	Production is estimated lower primarily due to reduced corn area and yield in response to unfavorable weather and worsening of the financial situation for producers. Also, there is a downward revision in sorghum area because dry conditions prevented some plantings.
Ukraine	16.7	-1.3	-7	-10	Production is estimated lower as dry weather in eastern Ukraine reduced yield prospects for corn and barley.
Russia	37.3	-0.8	-2	-18	Production is estimated lower as initial harvest results indicate reduced barley yield. Corn output increased as producers plan to harvest additional corn-for-grain this season.
Kazakhstan	5.3	-0.7	-12	-23	Production is estimated lower based on early harvest results indicating that unfavorable weather in July and August hurt yields.
Poland	16.5	-0.7	-4	+17	Production is estimated lower as unfavorable weather in the northern growing areas reduced yields of barley and corn.
EU-15	88.5	-0.6	-1	+2	Production is estimated lower based on reduced corn yields in France and Germany. Barley output is revised higher in the United Kingdom.
Syria	1.5	-0.6	-29	-6	Production is estimated lower as post-harvest information indicates that barley was negatively affected by dry weather earlier in the year.
Hungary	6.3	-0.5	-7	+1	Production is estimated lower for corn as yield is reduced due to dry weather.

## COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current Estimate	Monthly Change	Monthly Change	From 1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Canada	23.0	-0.4	-1.8	-2	Production is estimated lower as a reduction in barley and oats output more than offset an increase in corn.
Romania	12.3	+0.3	+3	+14	Production is estimated higher. Corn production is increased due to favorable weather. Oat production is reduced due to lower area.

## WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current Estimate	Monthly Change	Monthly Change	From 1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	357.6	+0.7	+0	-1	Production is forecast higher as an increase in the foreign sector more than offset a decline in the United States.
United States	5.9	-0.1	-2	-9	Production is forecast down due to reduced yield.
Total Foreign	351.7	+0.8	+0	-1	Production is estimated higher than last month due to an increase in India.
India	79.0	+1.0	+1	-3	Production is estimated higher due to increased area and yield.
Rep. of Korea	4.8	-0.2	-4	-5	Production is estimated lower based on a downward revision of area and yield due to heavy rainfall brought by Typhoon Janis.

## OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current Forecast	Monthly Change	Monthly Change	From 1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	255.9	+1.5	+1	-2	Production is forecast higher due to increases in the United States and the foreign sector.
United States	73.2	+0.4	+1	-10	Production is forecast higher as an increase in soybeans more than offsets declines in peanuts and cottonseed.

## OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current Forecast	Monthly Change	Monthly Change	From 1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Total Foreign	182.7	+1.1	+1	+2	Production is forecast at a record. Production is estimated higher in the European Union, Eastern Europe, Russia, and Canada.
European Union	13.5	+0.7	+5	+4	Production is estimated higher based on official harvest reports from France and Germany. Area and yield were increased for both rapeseed and sunflowerseed.
Russia	3.8	+0.3	+9	+23	Production is estimated higher this month. Planted and harvested sunflowerseed area is estimated higher; however, continued dry weather over important growing areas is projected to limit yield prospects.
Canada	8.7	+0.2	+2	-9	Production is estimated higher this month based on improved growing conditions. Although the rapeseed (canola) crop is behind schedule due to poor early conditions, recent favorable weather is projected to promote yield prospects.
Romania	1.2	+0.1	+14	+37	Production is estimated higher this month. Post-harvest official government statistics indicate higher area and a slightly better yield for both sunflowerseed and soybeans.

## PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	Current Forecast	Monthly Change	Monthly Change	From 1994/95	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	15.5	NC	NC	+7	No change this month. Production is forecast at a record.

## COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----			Change	<u>Comments</u>
	Current Estimate	Monthly Change	Monthly Change (%)	From 1994/95 (%)	
	MBALES	MBALES	(%)	(%)	
World	88.8	-2.1	-2	+4	Production is forecast lower due to decreases in the United States and the foreign sector.
United States	20.3	-1.5	-7	+3	Production is lower due primarily to insect and weather damage in the Delta and Southeast.
Total Foreign	68.5	-0.5	-1	+4	Production is forecast lower due to reductions in China, Australia, and Egypt.
China	19.0	-0.5	-3	-5	Production is estimated down as area and yield are reduced.
Australia	1.5	-0.2	-9	NC	Production is estimated lower due to drought that has reduced plantings.
Iran	0.7	+0.2	+35	+29	Production is estimated higher due to increased area and yield.

TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.
---Million acres---												
All Wheat	72.2	70.4	69.3	62.7	61.8	60.9	38.2	37.6	36.6	35.9	2,396	2,321
Winter	51.6	49.2	49.3	43.8	41.3	41.3	40.2	40.2	37.6	37.6	1,760	1,661
Other	20.6	21.2	20.0	18.9	20.5	19.6	33.7	32.2	32.9	32.4	636	660
---Bushels per acre---												
Soybeans	60.1	61.9	62.6	57.3	61.1	61.7	32.6	41.9	36.4	37.0	1,871	2,558
Corn	73.2	79.2	71.3	62.9	72.9	64.7	100.7	138.6	125.6	121.1	6,336	10,103
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.3	59.9	73.0	65.1	65.0	534	655
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	58.9	56.2	59.9	58.3	398	375
Oats	7.9	6.6	6.4	3.8	4.0	3.2	54.4	57.2	57.3	57.3	207	230
---Pounds per acre---												
Rice	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.1	5,510	5,964	5,954	5,843	156.1	197.8
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	16.7	12.8	13.3	15.8	606	708	663	615	16.1	19.7
---Million bushels---												
---Million CWT---												
---Million 480-pound bales---												
21.8 20.3												

TABLE 2  
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia			South America		Selected Other		All Others				
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia				
--- Million metric tons ---																				
<u>Wheat</u>	559.4	494.1	65.2	27.2	3.6	82.9	0.9	30.6	82.0	108.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	2.1	16.5	2.0	40.4			
1993/94	523.0	459.8	63.2	23.4	4.0	85.1	0.8	34.0	59.3	99.3	59.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	11.0	2.2	40.9			
1994/95 proj.																				
1995/96 proj.	539.6	479.0	60.6	23.5	3.6	87.6	1.0	34.7	65.8	100.0	81.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	10.5	1.5	38.3			
Aug.	532.9	473.4	59.5	24.0	3.6	86.6	1.0	35.3	61.7	100.0	61.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	9.0	1.5	38.3			
Sep.																				
<u>Coarse Grains</u>	790.1	603.7	186.5	24.0	22.7	92.4	1.7	44.5	92.1	116.7	31.2	5.4	1.8	3.1	13.3	33.8	9.8	13.6	10.4	87.2
1993/94	864.8	579.7	285.0	23.5	21.8	86.7	1.5	46.6	79.7	112.9	33.6	5.2	1.9	3.8	13.7	37.4	5.0	5.2	9.2	92.0
1994/95 proj.																				
1995/96 proj.	817.9	586.6	231.3	23.4	22.9	89.1	1.8	51.0	72.4	115.6	33.6	5.5	1.8	3.8	14.4	33.8	9.1	9.6	9.5	89.4
Aug.	800.2	576.4	223.7	23.0	21.2	88.5	1.8	50.3	68.9	115.6	31.1	5.5	1.8	3.8	14.4	33.8	9.0	9.6	9.5	88.8
Sep.																				
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>	352.4	347.1	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	79.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	84.6
1993/94	360.5	353.9	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	81.6	30.3	3.5	14.1	0.6	7.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	89.7
1994/95 proj.																				
1995/96 proj.	357.0	350.9	6.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	123.0	78.0	30.6	3.6	14.1	0.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	90.3
Aug.	357.6	351.7	5.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	123.0	79.0	30.6	3.6	14.1	0.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	90.0
Sep.																				
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>	1,701.8	1,444.9	256.9	51.3	26.4	176.6	2.6	75.1	175.3	347.5	167.3	36.7	21.9	15.8	23.3	43.0	27.1	15.6	27.1	212.2
1993/94	1,748.2	1,393.5	354.8	46.8	26.0	173.2	2.3	80.6	140.0	335.3	174.3	35.5	20.5	17.9	25.3	47.1	14.9	7.0	24.0	222.8
1994/95 proj.																				
1995/96 proj.	2,54.4	1,416.5	298.0	46.9	26.7	178.0	2.7	85.8	139.3	338.6	172.6	36.1	22.1	17.9	25.5	42.4	26.9	11.8	25.2	218.0
Aug.	255.9	1,401.5	289.2	47.0	25.0	176.4	2.7	85.7	131.7	338.6	171.1	36.1	22.1	17.9	24.0	42.4	26.8	11.8	25.2	217.2
Sep.																				
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>	227.4	167.9	59.5	7.4	0.9	11.4	0.9	3.6	10.1	38.6	23.2	4.7	3.2	0.8	16.8	25.6	1.0	0.7	1.7	17.5
1993/94	260.1	179.3	80.9	9.6	0.9	13.0	0.9	3.9	8.9	42.4	23.8	4.9	3.3	0.8	18.5	26.6	1.0	0.6	1.8	18.5
1994/95 proj.																				
1995/96 proj.	254.4	181.6	72.8	8.6	1.1	12.8	0.9	5.0	9.8	42.3	24.0	5.0	3.7	0.8	18.7	25.4	1.5	0.8	2.1	19.1
Aug.	255.9	182.7	73.2	8.7	1.1	13.5	0.9	5.2	10.1	42.1	24.0	5.0	3.7	0.8	18.7	25.4	1.5	0.8	2.1	19.1
Sep.																				
<u>Cotton</u>	77.0	60.9	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.8	9.0
1993/94	85.3	65.7	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.9	10.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9	8.8
1994/95 proj.																				
1995/96 proj.	90.8	69.0	21.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	19.5	10.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.2	3.5	10.2
Aug.	88.8	68.5	20.3	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	19.0	10.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.8	2.6	1.5	0.2	3.5	10.3
Sep.																				

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3  
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production  
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Yield			Production			Change in Production		
		1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95
		1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	From last month
Million hectares										
World	221.06	214.98	218.16	217.71	2.53	2.43	2.47	2.45	559.35	522.98
United States	25.38	25.00	24.65	24.65	2.57	2.53	2.46	2.41	65.22	63.16
Total Foreign	195.68	189.98	193.51	193.06	2.53	2.42	2.48	2.45	494.13	459.82
Major Exporters	41.30	40.18	42.14	41.69	3.30	3.20	3.29	3.28	136.34	128.50
EU-15	15.74	15.78	15.94	15.94	5.27	5.39	5.50	5.43	82.93	85.10
France	4.52	4.63	4.75	4.75	6.48	6.68	6.74	6.63	29.25	30.90
United Kingdom	1.80	1.81	1.90	1.90	7.18	7.35	7.37	7.37	12.89	13.32
Germany	2.40	2.44	2.60	2.60	6.58	6.75	7.04	6.85	15.77	16.48
Canada	12.38	10.92	11.40	11.30	2.20	2.14	2.06	2.12	27.23	23.35
Australia	8.38	8.39	9.80	9.85	1.97	1.08	1.73	1.73	16.48	9.05
Argentina	4.80	5.10	5.00	4.60	2.02	2.16	2.10	1.96	9.70	11.00
Major Importers	89.08	85.68	86.28	86.28	2.51	2.35	2.37	2.33	223.98	201.15
China	30.24	28.98	29.50	29.50	3.52	3.43	3.39	3.39	106.39	99.30
FSU-12	44.57	41.82	43.94	43.94	1.84	1.42	1.50	1.41	81.95	59.31
Russia	23.52	22.15	23.00	23.00	1.85	1.45	1.39	1.33	43.50	32.10
Ukraine	5.75	4.51	5.50	5.50	3.80	3.07	3.18	3.00	21.83	13.86
Kazakhstan	12.75	12.60	12.60	12.60	0.91	0.72	0.83	0.71	11.59	9.10
Baltic States	0.59	0.41	0.46	0.46	2.26	2.01	2.48	2.48	1.34	0.82
Eastern Europe	9.97	10.06	9.69	9.69	3.07	3.38	3.58	3.65	30.62	34.01
Poland	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.30	3.19	3.63	3.58	8.24	7.66
Romania	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.58	2.92	3.13	5.30	6.20
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	5.35	5.00	5.26	5.26	4.78	4.44
Morocco	2.31	3.05	1.70	1.70	0.68	1.81	0.65	0.65	1.57	5.52
Brazil	1.41	1.37	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.50	2.11	2.19
Other Foreign	65.30	64.11	65.09	65.09	2.05	2.03	2.09	2.09	133.81	130.18
India	24.59	24.92	24.90	24.90	2.33	2.37	2.45	2.45	57.21	59.13
Turkey	8.85	8.60	8.55	8.55	1.86	1.71	1.81	1.81	16.50	14.70
Pakistan	8.30	8.03	8.16	8.16	1.95	1.88	2.05	2.05	16.16	15.11
Mexico	0.88	0.95	0.85	0.85	4.07	4.21	4.24	4.24	3.60	4.00
Saudi Arabia	0.80	0.58	0.47	0.47	4.53	4.31	4.30	4.30	3.60	2.50
Rep. of South Africa	1.07	1.04	1.30	1.30	1.85	1.77	1.69	1.69	1.98	1.83
Others	20.81	20.00	20.86	20.86	1.67	1.65	1.68	1.68	34.77	32.90

**TABLE 4**  
**Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year			
Million hectares																
<b>World</b>	3111.67	3115.30	304.84	303.26	2.54	2.74	2.68	2.64	790.11	864.77	817.94	800.17	-17.77	-2.17	-64.60	-7.47
<b>United States</b>	33.50	37.63	33.60	33.60	5.57	7.58	6.88	6.66	186.45	285.05	231.34	223.74	-7.60	-3.29	-61.30	-21.51
<b>Total Foreign</b>	278.17	277.68	271.24	269.65	2.17	2.09	2.16	2.14	603.65	579.72	586.60	576.42	-10.17	-1.73	-3.30	-0.57
<b>Major Exporters</b>	21.85	20.05	22.15	21.71	2.92	2.56	2.72	2.75	63.84	51.23	60.27	59.75	-0.52	-0.86	8.52	16.63
<b>Canada</b>	6.90	6.98	7.12	6.89	3.49	3.36	3.28	3.33	24.04	23.46	23.38	22.96	-0.42	-1.80	-0.50	-2.13
<b>Argentina</b>	3.71	3.66	3.85	3.85	3.58	3.76	3.73	3.73	13.29	13.75	14.35	14.35	0.00	0.00	0.61	4.40
<b>Australia</b>	5.03	4.07	5.27	5.16	1.96	1.23	1.73	1.75	9.84	5.02	9.11	9.01	-0.10	-1.10	3.99	79.49
<b>South Africa, Rep.</b>	4.99	3.98	4.60	4.50	2.72	1.31	2.09	2.14	13.59	5.21	9.63	9.63	0.00	0.00	4.43	85.07
<b>Thailand</b>	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Major Importers</b>	99.63	95.92	91.26	91.03	2.58	2.49	2.63	2.56	256.64	238.99	239.89	233.35	-6.54	-2.73	-5.64	-2.36
<b>FSU-12</b>	52.06	49.25	44.58	44.98	1.77	1.82	1.62	1.53	92.08	79.73	72.39	68.85	-3.54	-4.89	-10.88	-13.65
<b>Russia</b>	32.09	30.25	27.70	28.10	1.59	1.50	1.38	1.33	50.89	45.25	38.10	37.30	-0.80	-2.10	-7.95	-17.57
<b>Ukraine</b>	6.75	7.00	6.30	6.30	3.01	2.65	2.86	2.65	20.29	18.53	18.00	16.70	-1.30	-7.22	-1.83	-9.86
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	8.80	7.74	6.40	6.40	1.06	0.89	0.94	0.83	9.37	6.86	6.00	5.30	-0.70	-11.67	-1.56	-22.74
<b>Baltic States</b>	1.63	1.54	1.41	1.41	2.00	1.71	1.95	1.95	3.25	2.62	2.74	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.27
<b>EU-15</b>	18.92	18.69	18.60	18.61	4.89	4.84	4.79	4.76	92.43	86.73	89.06	88.51	-0.55	-0.62	1.79	2.06
<b>Germany</b>	3.83	3.80	3.95	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.63	5.63	19.78	19.83	22.25	22.25	0.00	0.00	2.42	12.19
<b>France</b>	3.94	3.47	3.49	3.42	6.60	6.40	6.70	6.63	25.99	22.20	23.35	22.65	-0.70	-3.00	0.45	2.03
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	16.69	16.59	16.52	16.38	2.66	2.81	3.09	3.07	44.47	46.57	51.04	50.29	-0.75	-1.47	3.72	7.99
<b>Poland</b>	6.04	6.01	6.15	6.15	2.52	2.35	2.79	2.68	15.24	14.14	17.15	16.50	-0.65	-3.79	2.36	16.69
<b>Romania</b>	4.14	4.15	4.14	4.00	2.46	2.59	2.89	3.07	10.16	10.75	11.95	12.25	0.30	2.51	1.50	13.93
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.88	3.86	3.72	3.82	3.82	3.16	3.21	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.21
<b>Mexico</b>	9.94	9.45	9.75	9.25	2.28	2.31	2.35	2.29	22.71	21.80	22.90	21.20	-1.70	-7.42	-0.60	-2.75
<b>Other W. Europe</b>	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	4.26	3.75	4.35	1.71	1.71	1.53	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.22	14.36
<b>Other Foreign</b>	156.68	161.71	157.83	156.92	1.81	1.79	1.81	1.81	283.17	289.51	286.44	283.33	-3.11	-1.09	-6.18	-2.13
<b>China</b>	25.81	26.30	26.44	26.44	4.52	4.29	4.37	4.37	116.74	112.88	115.64	115.64	0.00	0.00	2.76	2.45
<b>India</b>	33.19	34.50	33.80	32.90	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.95	31.15	33.60	33.60	31.10	-2.50	-7.44	-2.50	-7.44
<b>Brazil</b>	14.25	14.74	14.57	14.57	2.37	2.54	2.32	2.32	33.76	37.43	33.76	33.76	0.00	0.00	-3.68	-9.82
<b>Turkey</b>	4.60	4.48	4.52	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.09	10.44	9.18	9.46	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.28	3.11
<b>Indonesia</b>	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.83	1.73	1.83	1.83	5.40	5.20	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.77
<b>Philippines</b>	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.10
<b>Others</b>	72.80	75.72	72.61	72.60	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.15	80.65	86.67	83.89	83.27	-0.61	-0.73	-3.40	-3.92

**TABLE 5**  
**Corn Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	1993/94		1994/95	1993/94		1994/95	1993/94		1994/95
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Aug.	Sep.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year
Million metric tons												
World	129.63	132.44	130.07	129.94	3.63	4.19	3.97	3.90	470.99	555.08	516.32	506.96
United States	25.46	29.51	26.18	26.18	6.32	8.70	7.88	7.60	160.95	256.63	206.30	198.95
Total Foreign	104.17	102.93	103.90	103.76	2.98	2.90	2.98	2.97	310.04	298.45	310.03	308.01
Major Exporters	7.37	6.70	7.35	7.35	3.50	2.84	3.28	3.28	25.78	19.05	24.10	24.10
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.70	4.17	4.32	4.26	4.26	10.00	10.80	11.50	11.50
South Africa	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.30	1.55	2.57	2.57	12.88	4.65	9.00	9.00
Thailand	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15	2.71	3.00	3.13	3.13	2.90	3.60	3.60	3.60
Major Importers	22.67	20.79	21.47	21.34	3.50	3.55	3.72	3.64	79.40	73.75	79.93	77.73
Eastern Europe	7.23	7.07	7.07	6.97	2.79	3.16	3.36	3.38	20.17	22.35	23.76	23.56
Romania	3.10	3.00	3.15	3.15	2.58	2.83	3.02	3.17	8.00	8.50	9.50	10.00
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.81	3.22	3.10	3.10	5.91	6.76	6.50	6.50
EU-15	3.79	3.67	3.72	3.69	8.05	7.70	7.95	7.80	30.49	28.31	29.59	28.79
France	1.85	1.64	1.70	1.67	8.03	7.72	7.94	7.78	14.84	12.64	13.50	13.00
Italy	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94	8.66	8.22	8.51	8.51	8.03	7.48	8.00	8.00
Mexico	8.56	8.00	7.90	7.50	2.24	2.28	2.28	2.20	19.14	18.20	18.00	16.50
FSU-12	2.99	1.93	2.70	3.10	3.02	2.21	3.01	2.72	9.02	4.26	8.12	8.42
Russia	0.81	0.50	0.60	1.00	3.04	1.80	3.00	2.50	2.45	0.90	1.80	2.50
Ukraine	1.33	0.65	1.20	1.20	2.84	2.36	2.92	2.67	3.79	1.54	3.50	3.20
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23
Others	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	4.46	4.49	4.75	4.75	0.37	0.37	0.24	0.24
Other Foreign	74.13	75.44	75.08	75.07	2.76	2.73	2.74	2.75	204.86	205.65	206.00	206.18
China	20.69	21.15	21.30	21.30	4.96	4.69	4.79	4.79	102.70	99.28	102.00	102.00
Brazil	13.69	14.19	14.00	14.00	2.41	2.58	2.36	2.36	32.93	36.66	33.00	33.00
India	5.99	6.10	6.10	6.10	1.58	1.64	1.64	1.64	9.48	10.00	10.00	10.00
Canada	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.00	6.59	7.38	6.50	6.70	6.50	7.05	6.50	6.70
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.83	1.73	1.83	1.83	5.40	5.20	5.50	5.50
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.90	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.59	1.59	5.03	4.55	4.60	4.60
Egypt	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47	4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.54	0.71	1.67	1.67	2.16	1.00	2.00	2.00
Others	24.51	24.79	24.73	24.72	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.49	35.67	36.27	36.90	36.88

TABLE 6

# Barley Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.
<b>Million hectares</b>												
<b>World</b>	<b>74.09</b>	<b>73.14</b>	<b>69.63</b>	<b>69.49</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>169.89</b>	<b>161.01</b>	<b>155.07</b>	<b>150.74</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>8.15</b>
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>71.35</b>	<b>70.44</b>	<b>67.04</b>	<b>66.89</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>161.23</b>	<b>152.85</b>	<b>146.69</b>	<b>142.60</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>10.84</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>47.04</b>	<b>43.78</b>	<b>43.58</b>	<b>43.78</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.60</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.80</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.50</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.70</b>
<b>FSU-12</b>	<b>28.96</b>	<b>29.81</b>	<b>26.10</b>	<b>26.10</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>52.59</b>	<b>51.41</b>	<b>42.74</b>	<b>39.54</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>15.45</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>27.10</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>11.00</b>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Baltic States</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.93</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.20</b>
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.70</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>12.97</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>12.50</b>
<b>Other W. Europe</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>Norway</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.20</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.60</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>13.74</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>11.90</b>

TABLE 7

# Oats Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		MMT		Percent	
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	From last month	From last year		
Metric tons per hectare																
World	19.75	19.92	18.95	18.67	1.80	1.68	1.67	1.67	35.49	33.50	31.70	31.16	-0.54	-1.70	-2.34	-6.98
United States	1.54	1.63	1.31	1.31	1.95	2.05	2.06	2.06	3.00	3.34	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	-0.63	-19.00
Total Foreign	18.21	18.29	17.64	17.36	1.78	1.65	1.64	1.64	32.49	30.16	29.00	28.46	-0.54	-1.86	-1.70	-5.65
FSU-12	9.80	9.99	9.32	9.32	1.50	1.39	1.28	1.28	14.73	13.90	11.97	11.93	-0.04	-0.33	-1.96	-14.13
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.19	1.19	11.54	10.75	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.25	-11.63
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.48	1.39	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-13.36
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.24	2.12	0.87	0.83	0.74	0.70	-0.04	-5.41	-0.13	-15.97
Baltic States	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.14	1.77	1.36	1.75	1.75	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.39
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.72	2.73	2.68	2.10	1.82	1.93	1.87	5.64	4.95	5.25	5.00	-0.25	-4.76	0.05	1.07
Canada	1.34	1.51	1.25	1.20	2.65	2.45	2.40	2.37	3.55	3.70	3.00	2.85	-0.15	-5.00	-0.85	-22.97
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.20	1.20	1.66	0.96	1.58	1.50	1.65	0.90	1.90	1.80	-0.10	-5.26	0.90	100.67
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.92	5.75	5.78	5.56	2.21	2.13	2.19	2.23	13.09	12.25	12.68	12.38	-0.30	-2.37	0.13	1.05
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.67
EU-15	1.99	2.07	1.88	1.89	2.46	2.37	2.48	2.47	4.88	4.90	4.66	4.67	0.01	0.21	-0.23	-4.76
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.41
Germany	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.33	4.82	4.16	4.92	4.92	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-3.79
Italy	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.55	2.57	2.57	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.70
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	3.64	3.44	3.48	3.24	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.10	-0.05	-4.35	-0.05	-4.35
Sweden	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.28	4.32	3.06	3.93	3.93	1.30	0.99	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.11	11.00
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.13	2.08	1.97	2.25	2.35	2.71	2.52	2.85	2.65	-0.20	-7.03	0.12	4.92
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.60	3.28	3.43	3.43	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.62
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	2.00	2.58	2.58	1.50	1.24	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.31	25.00
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	3.75	2.50	3.75	3.75	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.15	50.00
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.33
Others	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.40	1.95	1.91	1.78	1.86	2.93	2.48	2.66	2.60	-0.06	-2.25	0.12	4.96

TABLE 8

# Rye Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95		1993/94		1994/95		1993/94		1994/95		1995/96 Proj.		1995/96 Proj.	
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	Prel.	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.
Metric tons per hectare																
<b>World</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>22.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>2.73</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2.12</b>
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>25.83</b>	<b>21.61</b>	<b>22.52</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>-1.42</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>2.73</b>
<b>FSU-12</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>8.61</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-6.97</b>	<b>-1.36</b>	<b>-14.54</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-1.20</b>	<b>-20.00</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>6.27</b>
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-24.00</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-1.14</b>
<b>Baltic States</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>22.15</b>
<b>Major Exporter</b>																
<b>Canada</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-6.06</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-21.32</b>
<b>Other Foreign</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>17.00</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>15.76</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-15.00</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>18.87</b>
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.36</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>19.79</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>5.26</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>27.54</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-9.09</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>6.58</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>-0.00</b>

**TABLE 9**  
**Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.
Metric tons per hectare												
<b>World</b>	<b>37.53</b>	<b>38.77</b>	<b>38.04</b>	<b>37.70</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>52.81</b>	<b>56.87</b>	<b>54.91</b>	<b>53.98</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>13.66</b>
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>33.92</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>34.69</b>	<b>34.35</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>39.24</b>	<b>40.23</b>	<b>41.23</b>	<b>40.33</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>12.88</b>	<b>12.80</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>11.52</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>11.00</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.20</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.80</b>
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Niger</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.40</b>
<b>Rep. of South Africa</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>27.54</b>	<b>28.53</b>	<b>29.53</b>	<b>29.13</b>

TABLE 10

# Rice Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Yield (Rough)						Production (Milled)						Change in Production			
		1993/94		1994/95		1995/96 Proj.		1993/94		1994/95		1995/96 Proj.		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	Prel.	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.				
Metric tons per hectare																	
<b>World</b>		144.38	145.35	145.83	145.99	3.62	3.67	3.63	3.63	352.38	360.46	356.95	357.60	0.65	0.18	-2.86	-0.79
<b>United States</b>		1.15	1.34	1.26	1.26	6.18	6.68	6.67	6.55	5.24	6.55	6.05	5.94	-0.11	-1.87	-0.61	-9.36
<b>Total Foreign</b>		143.24	144.01	144.57	144.73	3.60	3.64	3.60	3.61	347.14	353.91	350.90	351.66	0.76	0.22	-2.24	-0.63
<b>Major Exporters</b>		22.82	23.46	23.80	23.80	2.78	2.83	2.85	2.85	40.72	42.56	43.50	43.50	0.00	0.00	0.94	2.20
<b>Vietnam</b>		6.52	6.65	6.70	6.70	3.56	3.57	3.62	3.62	15.30	15.65	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.24
<b>Thailand</b>		8.68	9.20	9.25	9.25	2.21	2.32	2.31	2.31	12.67	14.10	14.10	14.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Burma</b>		5.44	5.50	5.70	5.70	2.77	2.92	2.96	2.96	8.75	9.30	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.38
<b>Pakistan</b>		2.19	2.11	2.15	2.15	2.74	2.50	2.51	2.51	4.00	3.51	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.09	2.51
<b>Major Importers</b>		14.43	14.20	14.15	14.12	4.17	4.18	4.22	4.21	40.13	39.62	39.80	39.60	-0.20	-0.50	-0.02	-0.05
<b>Indonesia</b>		11.00	10.74	10.70	10.70	4.38	4.34	4.40	4.40	31.32	30.32	30.60	30.60	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.94
<b>Rep. of Korea</b>		1.14	1.12	1.10	1.07	5.73	6.17	6.26	6.17	4.75	5.06	5.00	4.80	-0.20	-4.00	-0.26	-5.14
<b>EU-15</b>		0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	5.70	5.76	5.77	5.77	1.28	1.34	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.57
<b>Iran</b>		0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Nigeria</b>		0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	1.42	1.45	1.43	1.43	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Other Foreign</b>		105.98	106.36	106.62	106.81	3.91	3.97	3.92	3.92	266.29	271.72	267.60	268.56	0.96	0.36	-3.16	-1.16
<b>China</b>		30.36	30.17	30.50	30.50	5.85	5.83	5.76	5.76	124.39	123.15	123.00	123.00	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-0.12
<b>India</b>		42.03	42.50	42.30	42.50	2.82	2.88	2.77	2.79	78.97	81.60	78.00	79.00	1.00	1.28	-2.60	-3.19
<b>Bangladesh</b>		9.98	9.86	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.52	2.70	2.70	18.04	16.60	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	8.43
<b>Japan</b>		2.14	2.20	2.10	2.10	4.58	6.81	6.34	6.34	7.13	10.90	9.70	9.70	0.00	0.00	-1.20	-11.01
<b>Brazil</b>		4.38	4.27	4.25	4.25	2.40	2.57	2.46	2.46	7.15	7.46	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.36	-4.83
<b>Philippines</b>		3.45	3.67	3.70	3.70	2.88	2.85	2.84	2.84	6.45	6.80	6.83	6.83	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.37
<b>Taiwan</b>		0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.63	5.39	5.51	1.64	1.51	1.44	1.50	0.06	4.17	-0.01	-0.73
<b>FSU-12</b>		0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	3.16	2.82	3.01	3.01	1.27	1.00	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.01
<b>Russia</b>		0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.69	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Australia</b>		0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	8.20	8.88	8.61	8.61	0.77	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.60
<b>Others</b>		12.50	12.65	12.73	12.71	2.64	2.74	2.73	2.72	20.49	21.89	21.67	21.57	-0.10	-0.46	-0.32	-1.48

TABLE 11

# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	1993/94		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Percent		
	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	From last month	From last year	
World Total 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.46	0.58	-4.26	-1.64	
Total Foreign 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	227.43	260.14	254.42	255.88	0.00	-1.01	
Copra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	167.94	179.28	181.62	182.71	0.00	-1.16	
Palm Kernel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.76	4.96	4.78	4.78	0.00	-3.51	
Major Oilsseeds 2/	148.01	156.56	160.57	161.29	1.48	1.60	1.52	1.53	218.43	250.63	244.81	246.27	1.46	-6.11
United States 2/	30.15	32.31	33.59	33.59	1.97	2.50	2.17	2.18	59.50	80.85	72.79	73.17	0.38	-9.50
Foreign Oilsseeds 2/	117.86	124.25	126.99	127.69	1.35	1.37	1.35	1.36	158.93	169.78	172.02	173.10	1.08	3.32
South America	22.91	24.08	24.30	24.30	1.99	2.02	1.96	1.96	45.54	48.65	47.64	47.64	0.00	-2.07
Brazil	12.62	12.82	12.60	12.60	2.02	2.07	2.02	2.02	25.53	26.55	25.40	25.40	0.00	-4.35
Argentina	8.08	9.01	9.32	9.32	2.08	2.05	2.01	2.01	16.85	18.48	18.71	18.71	0.00	1.21
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.40	1.70	1.49	1.49	2.04	2.48	2.26	2.26	0.00	-8.86
China	23.86	25.89	26.44	26.34	1.62	1.64	1.60	1.60	38.61	42.38	42.32	42.13	-0.20	-0.25
India	28.53	28.76	29.30	29.30	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.80	22.61	23.18	23.38	23.38	0.00	0.20
European Union	5.95	6.43	6.06	6.18	1.92	2.02	2.11	2.18	11.43	12.96	12.80	13.48	0.68	0.86
France	1.44	1.83	1.85	1.89	2.31	2.27	2.49	2.62	3.32	4.16	4.60	4.96	0.36	19.23
Italy	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.45	2.76	2.73	2.69	2.69	0.80	1.17	1.20	1.20	0.00	2.56
Germany	1.09	1.25	0.96	1.05	2.81	2.57	3.00	3.06	3.07	3.21	2.88	3.20	0.32	3.98
Spain	1.75	1.34	1.21	1.21	0.73	0.83	0.64	0.64	1.28	1.11	0.77	0.77	0.00	-0.22
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	2.83	2.69	2.99	2.99	1.06	1.34	1.33	1.33	0.00	-0.37
FSU-12	8.88	8.93	9.45	9.95	1.13	1.00	1.04	1.02	10.05	8.94	9.81	10.11	0.30	13.02
Russia	3.66	3.84	4.34	4.84	0.92	0.81	0.81	0.79	3.36	3.10	3.50	3.80	0.30	-30.51
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.33	0.99	1.26	1.26	2.38	1.77	2.27	0.00	-0.37
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.52	1.52	2.49	2.35	2.29	2.29	0.00	-2.47
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.26	1.26	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.70
Canada	4.90	6.65	6.06	6.06	1.51	1.44	1.41	1.44	7.41	9.60	8.57	8.72	0.15	22.74
Indonesia	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.09	1.15	1.17	1.22	1.22	2.42	2.49	2.55	2.55	0.00	28.33
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	3.46	3.46	0.97	1.05	1.07	1.07	3.17	3.26	3.70	3.70	0.00	2.45
Eastern Europe	2.48	2.48	2.85	2.94	1.47	1.59	1.77	1.78	3.64	3.94	5.03	5.23	0.20	13.37
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.49	1.70	2.04	2.35	2.35	0.59	0.76	1.15	1.15	0.00	52.12
Romania	0.67	0.65	0.73	0.79	1.18	1.33	1.42	1.48	0.79	0.86	1.04	1.18	0.14	36.74
Hungary	0.43	0.45	0.54	0.54	1.74	1.54	1.76	1.76	0.75	0.69	0.95	0.95	0.00	37.28
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.41	1.39	1.36	1.46	1.51	1.49	1.66	1.77	2.14	2.06	-0.08	16.77
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.34	0.47	0.53	0.53	1.87	1.62	1.68	1.64	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.00	16.16
Others	13.35	14.05	14.97	15.09	0.88	0.84	0.88	0.87	11.70	11.82	13.15	13.18	0.03	11.57

1/ Major oilsseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

# Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Aug.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Aug.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Aug.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	From last month	From last year			
	1993/94	1994/95	Sept	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	1993/94	1994/95	Sept	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept			
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT			Percent			
<b>World</b>	60.34	62.43	62.05	62.07	1.94	2.20	2.06	2.08	117.31	137.62	127.71	128.79	1.09	0.85	-8.82	-6.41
<b>United States</b>	23.21	24.74	24.98	24.98	2.19	2.81	2.45	2.49	50.92	69.63	61.12	62.18	1.05	1.72	-7.45	-10.70
<b>Total Foreign</b>	37.13	37.69	37.07	37.09	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	66.39	67.99	66.58	66.62	0.04	0.06	-1.37	-2.02
<b>Major Exporters</b>	17.89	18.10	17.80	17.80	3.39	2.20	2.18	2.18	38.80	39.90	38.75	38.75	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-2.88
<b>Brazil</b>	11.44	11.50	11.20	11.20	2.16	2.22	2.17	2.17	24.70	25.50	24.30	24.30	0.00	0.00	-1.20	-4.71
<b>Argentina</b>	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	2.28	2.22	2.27	2.27	12.30	12.20	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.46
<b>Paraguay</b>	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.71	2.00	1.77	1.77	1.80	2.20	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-11.36
<b>Other Foreign</b>	19.24	19.59	19.27	19.29	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.44	27.59	28.09	27.83	27.87	0.04	0.14	-0.22	-0.79
<b>China</b>	9.45	10.00	9.40	9.40	1.62	1.60	1.60	1.60	15.31	16.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-6.25
<b>India</b>	4.25	3.95	4.20	4.20	0.94	0.84	0.95	0.95	4.00	3.30	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	21.21
<b>Canada</b>	0.72	0.82	0.81	0.81	2.57	2.75	2.59	2.59	1.85	2.25	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-6.71
<b>Indonesia</b>	1.48	1.49	1.45	1.45	1.05	1.07	1.14	1.14	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.12
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.15	1.26	1.47	1.48	1.54	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.23	-0.00	-0.87	0.03	16.33
<b>European Union</b>	0.28	0.35	0.30	0.35	2.85	2.94	3.41	2.91	0.81	1.03	1.01	1.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.23
<b>FSU-12</b>	0.75	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.88
<b>Russia</b>	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.99
<b>Ukraine</b>	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Mexico</b>	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.17	2.16	1.90	2.20	2.20	0.48	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-13.02
<b>Thailand</b>	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.40	1.36	1.35	1.35	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.17
<b>Korea, DPR</b>	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.25
<b>Japan</b>	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.16	1.62	1.38	1.38	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
<b>Bolivia</b>	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	1.93	1.83	1.91	1.91	0.52	0.55	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.07	12.73
<b>Rep. of Korea</b>	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.45	1.55	1.57	1.57	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.88
<b>Colombia</b>	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	14.29
<b>Others</b>	0.69	0.71	0.80	0.78	1.37	1.30	1.28	1.36	0.94	0.92	1.03	1.03	0.04	3.90	0.14	15.37

TABLE 13

# Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		
	1995/96 Proj.	Aug.	Sept	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept	From last month	From last year
Metric tons per hectare													
World	30.57	31.86	34.58	34.57	0.97	1.04	1.02	0.99	29.77	33.02	35.13	34.38	-0.75 -2.13
United States	5.17	5.39	6.39	6.40	1.11	1.28	1.19	1.11	5.75	6.90	7.63	7.09	-0.53 -7.00
Total Foreign	25.39	26.47	28.18	28.17	0.95	0.99	0.98	0.97	24.02	26.12	27.50	27.28	-0.21 -0.78
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.40	1.33	1.39	1.37	1.36	6.66	7.70	7.55	7.35	-0.20 -2.64
FSU-12	2.82	2.70	2.69	2.69	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.34	3.83	3.66	3.61	3.61	0.00 0.00
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.56	1.52	1.52	2.48	2.34	2.28	2.28	0.00 0.00
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.00 0.00
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	7.85	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.57	4.10	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.00 0.00
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.98	1.07	1.09	1.09	2.74	2.83	3.27	3.27	0.00 0.00
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.30	0.62	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.00 0.00
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.68	0.70	1.46	1.66	1.74	1.68	0.83	0.97	1.17	1.17	0.00 0.00
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	0.70	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.88	0.99	1.10	1.10	0.00 0.00
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.24	1.77	2.28	2.10	1.99	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.48	-0.05 -9.32
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.85	1.46	1.45	1.39	0.69	0.44	0.43	0.42	-0.02 -4.15
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.49	0.70	0.81	0.81	0.00 0.00
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.54	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00 0.00
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.43	0.43	1.55	1.45	1.40	1.40	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00 0.00
Syria	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	2.29	2.09	2.10	2.10	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00 0.00
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.00 0.00
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00 0.00
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.99	1.16	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00 0.00
Others	9.61	9.84	10.45	10.52	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.57	5.33	5.78	6.00	6.05	0.05 0.27
													4.67

TABLE 14  
**Peanut Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	1995/96	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	1995/96	Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Sept.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	From last month
Metric tons per hectare												
<b>World</b>	19.46	20.25	20.00	20.00	1.22	1.31	1.27	23.81	26.42	25.49	25.35	-0.14
<b>United States</b>	0.68	0.66	0.63	0.62	2.25	2.94	2.81	1.54	1.93	1.76	1.62	-0.14
<b>Total Foreign</b>	18.78	19.59	19.38	19.38	1.19	1.25	1.22	22.27	24.50	23.73	23.73	0.00
<b>India</b>	8.37	8.50	8.20	8.20	0.91	0.99	0.94	7.63	8.40	7.70	7.70	0.00
<b>China</b>	3.38	3.78	3.76	3.76	2.49	2.56	2.49	8.42	9.68	9.38	9.38	0.00
<b>Indonesia</b>	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.00
<b>Senegal</b>	0.78	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.62	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.00
<b>Burma</b>	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.90	1.08	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00
<b>Argentina</b>	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00
<b>Sudan</b>	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00
<b>Zaire</b>	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00
<b>Nigeria</b>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
<b>Vietnam</b>	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.36	1.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.00
<b>Argentina</b>	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00
<b>Rep. of South Africa</b>	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.32	0.70	0.90	0.15	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.00
<b>Thailand</b>	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00
<b>Central African Rep.</b>	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
<b>Cameroon</b>	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
<b>Gambia</b>	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.16	1.11	1.22	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00
<b>Mexico</b>	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.28	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.00
<b>Others</b>	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.94	0.80	0.76	0.76	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.47	0.00
												0.03
												1.87

TABLE 15

# Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	Prel.		1985/86 Proj.	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	MMT		Percent
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept	From last month	From last year
Million metric tons												
<b>World</b>	17.76	19.15	20.12	20.70	1.17	1.22	1.19	1.19	20.86	23.35	24.02	24.62
<b>United States</b>	1.01	1.39	1.41	1.41	1.16	1.58	1.43	1.43	1.17	2.19	2.01	2.01
<b>Total Foreign</b>	16.76	17.77	18.71	19.29	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.17	19.69	21.16	22.00	22.61
Metric tons per hectare												
<b>FSU-12</b>	5.02	5.20	5.70	6.20	1.06	0.85	0.94	0.92	5.31	4.44	5.38	5.68
<b>Russia</b>	2.92	3.11	3.60	4.10	0.95	0.82	0.83	0.80	2.77	2.55	3.00	3.30
<b>Ukraine</b>	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.34	0.97	1.27	1.27	2.20	1.60	2.10	2.10
<b>Argentina</b>	2.07	2.65	2.85	2.85	1.86	2.00	1.79	1.79	3.85	5.30	5.10	5.10
<b>European Union</b>	2.87	2.85	2.51	2.52	1.22	1.42	1.36	1.44	3.51	4.06	3.42	3.62
<b>France</b>	0.82	1.03	0.95	0.96	2.00	2.05	2.00	2.19	1.64	2.10	1.90	2.10
<b>Spain</b>	1.70	1.24	1.10	1.10	0.71	0.79	0.59	0.59	1.22	0.98	0.65	0.65
<b>Italy</b>	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.21	2.27	2.27	2.27	0.26	0.49	0.50	0.50
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	1.70	1.69	1.84	1.94	1.37	1.41	1.56	1.57	2.34	2.37	2.86	3.04
<b>Hungary</b>	0.39	0.41	0.50	0.50	1.79	1.57	1.80	1.80	0.70	0.65	0.90	0.90
<b>Romania</b>	0.59	0.58	0.66	0.72	1.18	1.32	1.40	1.47	0.70	0.77	0.93	1.05
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.95	2.00	1.91	1.91	0.39	0.31	0.33	0.33
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.50	0.94	1.13	1.30	1.30	0.44	0.55	0.60	0.65
<b>Czech Republic</b>	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.50	2.38	2.47	2.47	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
<b>China</b>	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.78	1.77	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.28	1.50	1.40	1.40
<b>India</b>	2.30	2.40	2.75	2.75	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.58	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60
<b>Turkey</b>	0.58	0.55	0.65	0.60	1.21	1.18	1.23	1.21	0.70	0.65	0.80	0.73
<b>Rep. of South Africa</b>	0.38	0.54	0.46	0.46	1.02	0.83	0.98	0.98	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.45
<b>Australia</b>	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.17	1.18	0.95	1.14	0.97	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.17
<b>Burma</b>	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11
<b>Others</b>	0.89	0.77	0.88	0.88	0.69	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.61	0.65	0.72	0.72

TABLE 16

# Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sept.
Million hectares												
World	19.89	22.87	23.83	23.95	1.34	1.32	1.36	1.38	26.67	30.22	32.47	33.13
United States	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.18	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.48	0.12	0.21	0.27	0.27
Total Foreign	19.81	22.73	23.65	23.76	1.34	1.32	1.36	1.38	26.55	30.01	32.21	32.86
Metric tons per hectare												
India	6.17	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.89	5.39	5.50	5.60	5.60
China	5.30	5.78	7.00	7.00	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.29	6.94	7.49	9.00	9.00
Canada	4.10	5.75	5.20	5.20	1.34	1.26	1.23	1.26	5.48	7.23	6.40	6.55
European Union	2.42	2.81	2.74	2.86	2.70	2.58	2.82	2.87	6.52	7.26	7.73	8.21
France	0.57	0.71	0.80	0.83	2.74	2.55	3.05	3.13	1.55	1.80	2.44	2.60
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.90	0.99	2.83	2.74	3.00	3.07	2.85	2.90	2.70	3.02
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	2.83	2.69	2.99	2.99	1.06	1.34	1.33	1.33
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43
Sweden	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.20	2.27	2.00	2.00	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.30
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.84	0.84	1.82	2.10	2.30	2.32	1.08	1.36	1.93	1.95
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.49	0.49	1.70	2.04	2.35	2.35	0.59	0.76	1.15	1.15
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.24	2.26	2.38	2.35	2.45	0.38	0.45	0.55	0.58
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.48	0.48	1.70	0.90	1.46	1.46	0.29	0.31	0.70	0.70
FSU-12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.85	0.83	0.71	0.71	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	1993/94	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Sept	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<b>COPRA</b>								
World	4.76	4.96	4.78	4.78	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-3.51
Philippines	1.92	2.10	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-9.52
Indonesia	1.27	1.28	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-5.08
India	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.73
<b>PALM KERNEL</b>								
World	4.25	4.55	4.83	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.28	6.11
Malaysia	2.18	2.36	2.52	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.01
Indonesia	1.03	1.13	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.52
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.35
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33
<b>PALM OIL</b>								
World	13.39	14.53	15.49	15.49	0.00	0.00	0.96	6.59
Malaysia	7.10	7.85	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.55	7.01
Indonesia	3.65	4.00	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.14
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.67

TABLE 18

# Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	
	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.	1993/94	1994/95	Aug.	Sep.
Million hectares												
World	30.58	31.91	34.58	34.57	548	582	572	559	76.99	85.32	90.83	88.76
United States	5.17	5.39	6.39	6.40	679	794	743	690	16.13	19.66	21.81	20.27
Total Foreign	25.41	26.52	28.19	28.18	521	539	533	529	60.85	65.66	69.01	68.49
Major Exporters	15.12	15.87	16.74	16.65	654	671	664	658	45.41	48.92	51.00	50.30
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.40	749	784	772	766	17.20	19.90	19.50	19.00
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	488	534	544	544	6.28	6.50	7.50	7.50
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.25	428	501	523	523	0.22	0.40	0.60	0.60
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.68	0.70	1060	1080	1129	1089	2.77	2.89	3.50	3.50
FSU-12	2.82	2.73	2.68	2.68	744	734	731	731	9.62	9.20	9.00	9.00
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.53	1.50	1.50	835	832	827	827	6.24	5.85	5.70	5.70
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	702	683	688	688	1.85	1.79	1.80	1.80
Other	0.61	0.63	0.61	0.61	541	542	535	535	1.53	1.57	1.50	1.50
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1117	880	871	835	1.91	1.23	1.20	1.15
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	422	397	402	402	2.42	2.65	2.95	2.95
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.45	2.73	2.72	495	547	538	528	5.00	6.16	6.75	6.60
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.80	489	485	490	490	1.08	1.56	1.80	1.80
Australia	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.24	1246	1511	1393	1315	1.51	1.45	1.60	1.45
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.30	373	443	435	435	1.86	2.48	2.60	2.60
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.38	324	453	430	430	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75
Major Importers	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.52	885	846	802	802	1.74	1.82	1.90	1.90
Other Foreign	9.86	10.18	10.94	11.01	302	319	321	322	13.70	14.93	16.12	16.30
India	7.44	7.61	7.85	7.85	281	300	291	291	9.60	10.50	10.50	10.50
Others	2.42	2.57	3.09	3.16	368	374	396	399	4.10	4.43	5.62	5.80

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the September projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the September projection and the final estimate have averaged 11.5 million tons (2.2 percent) and ranged from -30.7 to 12.6 million tons. The September projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 7 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1994/95 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
<b>WHEAT</b>	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
World	2.2	11.5	-30.7	12.6	7	7
U.S.	1.3	0.8	-1.4	2.5	6	8
Foreign	2.5	11.3	-30.9	11.5	7	7
<b>COARSE GRAINS 3/</b>						
World	1.5	12.0	-39.4	21.7	11	3
U.S.	4.1	9.0	-21.5	26.0	10	4
Foreign	1.5	8.9	-19.5	12.1	8	6
<b>RICE (Milled)</b>						
World	2.3	7.3	-24.1	3.4	12	2
U.S.	5.0	0.3	-0.5	0.4	9	5
Foreign	2.3	7.3	-24.4	3.6	12	2
<b>SOYBEANS</b>						
World	3.3	3.5	-10.6	4.7	8	6
U.S.	4.7	2.6	-6.6	4.6	8	6
Foreign	5.3	2.6	-5.0	4.6	7	7
<b>COTTON</b>		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
World	4.0	3.2	-10.9	9.5	7	7
U.S.	4.4	0.6	-1.9	1.7	7	6
Foreign	4.4	3.0	-11.2	9.8	6	8
<b>UNITED STATES</b>		-----Million bushels-----				
<b>CORN</b>	4.5	330	-846	885	9	5
<b>SORGHUM</b>	4.5	32	-69	81	8	6
<b>BARLEY</b>	2.8	13	-29	36	7	7
<b>OATS</b>	5.1	15	-19	44	4	9

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

September 12, 1995



## 1 - CANADA

Stormy weather in early August greatly increased moisture for immature grains and oilseeds, but some crops were maturing. Some lodging and hail damage was likely. A warming trend in late August and early September aided drydown and maturation in Alberta and Manitoba. A freeze occurred on September 7 in northeastern Prairie, possibly causing local damage.

## 2 - UNITED STATES

Hot, dry August weather accelerated crop maturity in the Corn Belt and delayed winter grain planting in the southern Plains. Cotton conditions declined in part due to hot, dry weather. Small grain harvesting made good progress in the Northwest. The first strong cold front pushed into the central U.S. on September 7 ending the unfavorable hot spell and bringing scattered frost to the northern Plains and northwestern fringes of the Corn Belt.

## 3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, rain dampened topsoils for late wheat planting across southern wheat areas, but rain is needed across the region for wheat development and summer crop planting. In southern Brazil, below normal August rains favored filling to maturing wheat, but rain is needed for early soybean planting.

## 7 - SOUTH ASIA

During August, the monsoon remained active throughout central India, bringing moderate to heavy rain to most crop areas. Excessive rain, however, caused some localized flooding and possible crop damage to cotton, rice, and soybeans. In contrast, dry weather until late August in western India (primarily Gujarat and Maharashtra) reduced moisture for coarse grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

## 8 - EASTERN ASIA

In China, near to above normal August rainfall favored filling summer crops across the North China Plain. Despite below normal rainfall in Manchuria, adequate soil moisture exists for corn and soybeans. Across the Yangtze Valley, mostly below normal August rainfall aided maturing single-crop rice, while irrigation supplies should be sufficient for reproductive to filling late double-crop rice. Excessive rain in late August caused flooding in rice areas of northern South Korea.

## 9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

In late August, Typhoon Lois brought heavy rains and flooding to northern Vietnam. Near to above normal August rainfall prevailed across Thailand, but locally heavy rain caused some flooding. Recent rainfall aided corn and rice across the Philippines. In Java, unseasonably dry weather reduced irrigation reserves for secondary crops.

## 10 - AUSTRALIA

In early August, unseasonable rain brought some drought relief to Queensland's summer crop and winter wheat areas. However, unseasonable warmth in winter grain areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales stressed crops and accelerated development. Soaking rain eased drought stress but a late freeze in early September likely caused some crop damage as well. Elsewhere, crop prospects remain good to excellent.

## 4 - EUROPE

Recent rain eased dryness over the United Kingdom and France, boosting topsoil moisture for immature crops and upcoming winter grain planting. Drought persisted over Spain. Near- to above-normal precipitation in August over southeastern Europe favored summer crop development.

## 5 - FSU-WESTERN

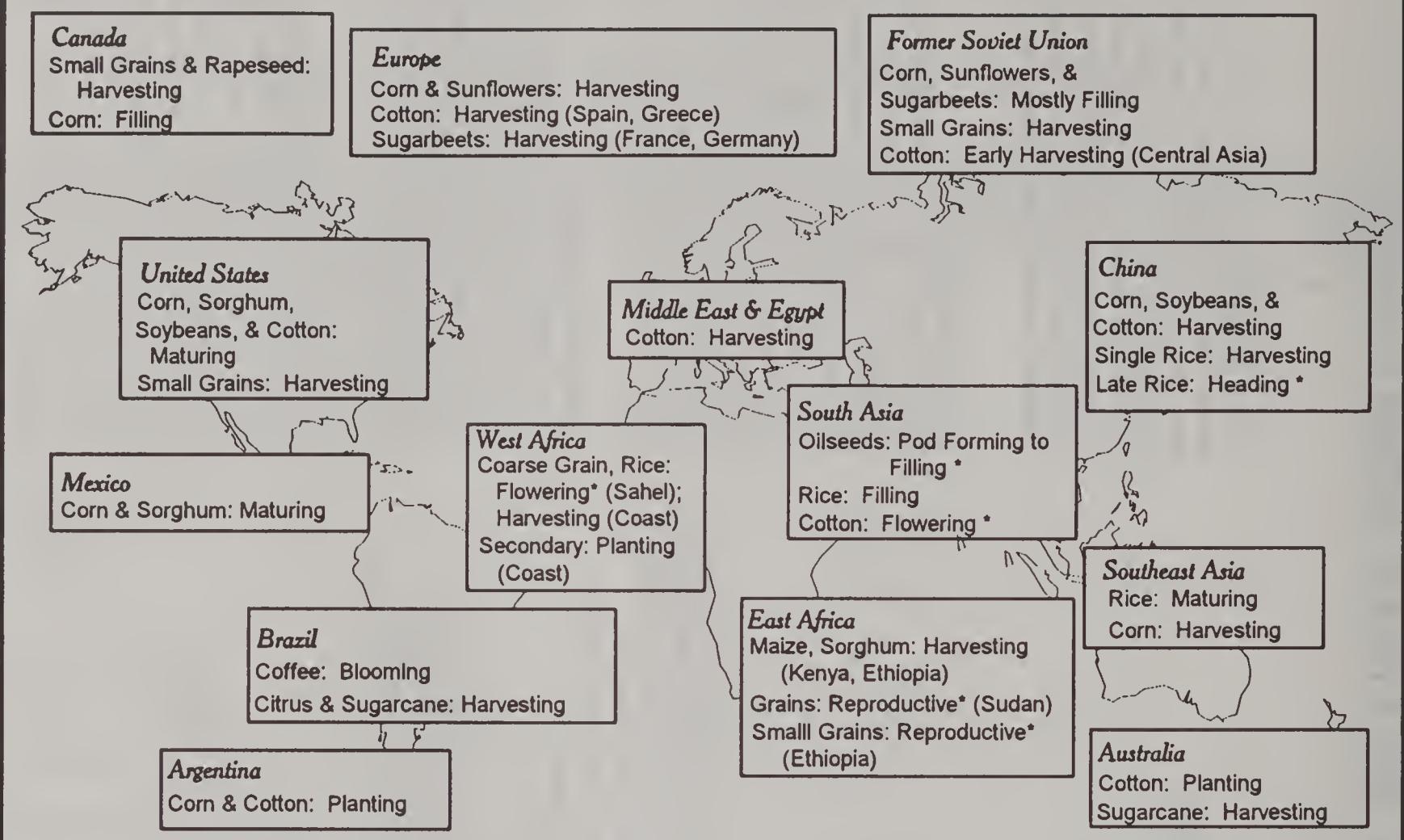
Continued dryness in southern Russia stressed immature crops. In Ukraine, recent rain eased previous dryness, boosting topsoil moisture for immature crops and planting the 1996 winter grain crop.

## 6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

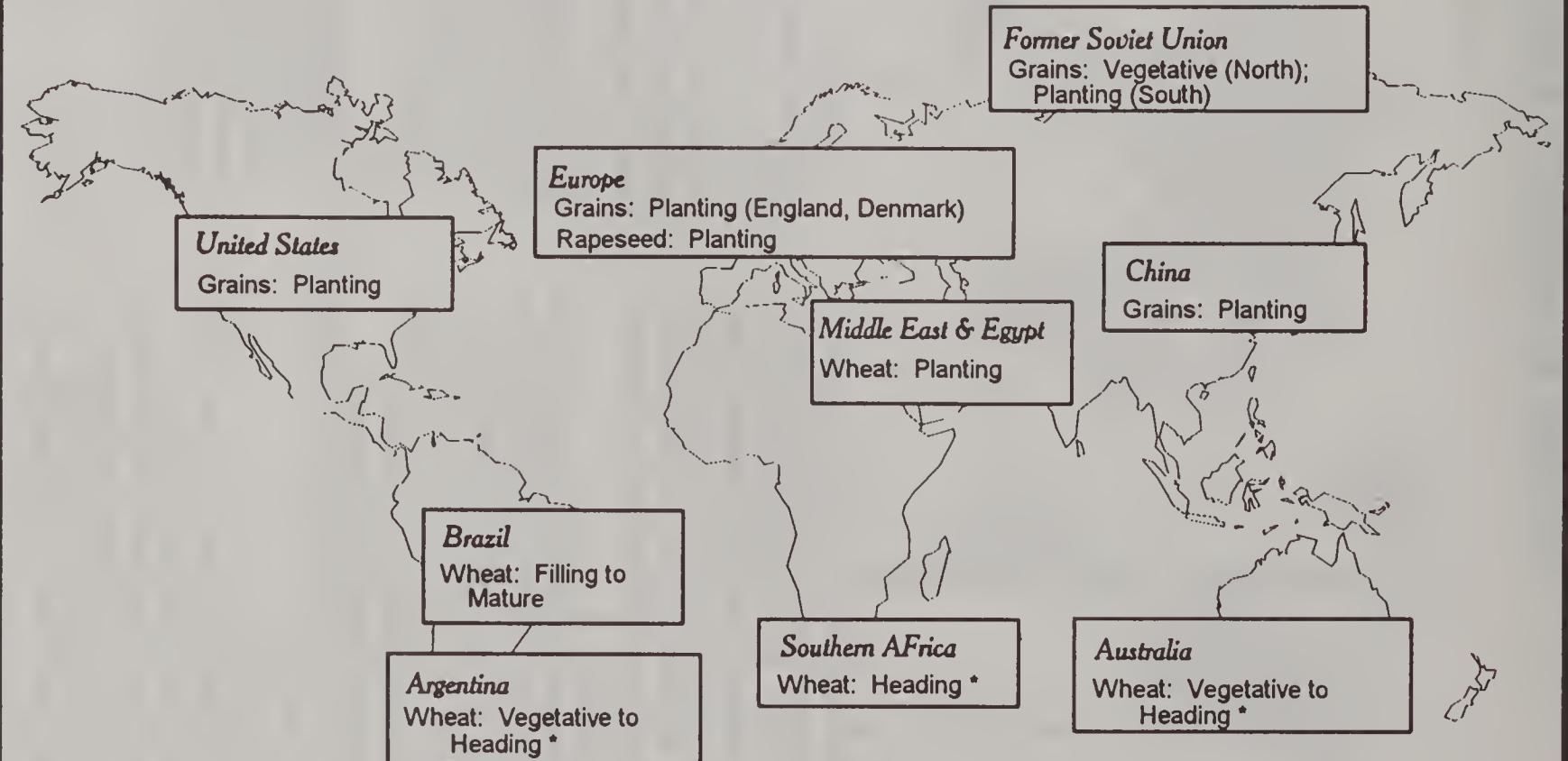
Persistent dryness in Kazakhstan accelerated spring grain maturation, lowering yield prospects. Recent dryness favored spring grain harvesting in Russia and Kazakhstan.

# September normal crop calendar

## Summer crops



## Winter crops



\* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

## WEATHER BRIEFS

### North and South Korea: Grain Crops Hurt by Heavy Rainfall

Rainfall was near- to slightly above-normal across northern South Korea and North Korea during June and July, 1995. However, central and southern South Korea reported below-normal rainfall. During the week of August 6 - 12, 1995, northwestern North Korea and northern South Korea received very heavy rain, causing flooding and some damage to rice and corn in North Korea and rice in South Korea. Moderate to heavy rain continued across these regions during the week of August 13 - 19, exacerbating flooding. Rainfall was lighter, but beneficial that week across central and southern South Korea. Torrential rain fell across the northern half of South Korea during the week of August 20 - 26. This rainfall was partly due to Tropical Storm Janis, which hit South Korea on August 26, but most of the heavy rain was attributed to frontal activity prior to the storm. This rainfall caused further damage to filling rice. The area heaviest hit by flooding that week typically accounts for 35 to 45 percent of South Korea's total rice production. Heavy rain during August 27 through September 2, continued the likelihood of damage to northern South Korea's rice crop.

### Argentina: Wheat Growing Season has Poor Start

Dry weather during August 1995 stressed early vegetative winter wheat, caused planting delays and hampered emergence. During July 1995, most of Argentina's wheat growing areas reported 25 percent of normal rainfall, underscoring the need for rain across the whole region to ensure adequate crop development. According to reports, as of early August, only about 70 percent of the total wheat crop was planted, compared with an average crop progress of 90 percent planted. During August 13 - 19, light to moderate rain dampened topsoil across southwest Buenos Aires, spurring late wheat planting. Other wheat areas continued to be dry, stressing vegetative winter wheat. Light rain fell again during the following two weeks, August 20 through September 2, in extreme southwest Buenos Aires, bringing limited relief. However, most wheat growing areas received no rain. Rainfall is becoming crucial during September in Argentina, as wheat in Santa Fe and northern Buenos Aires typically enters the reproductive stages. Also additional moisture is needed for corn planting, which usually begins in early to mid-September.

### Europe: Dryness Continued in West

In July 1995, well-below-normal rainfall in England, Belgium, northern Germany, and much of northeastern Europe favored ripening and early harvesting of winter crops, but reduced soil moisture for developing summer crops. July temperatures, which averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal, promoted winter crop maturity and increase heat stress on summer crops. During early and mid-August, unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed over England, the Benelux countries, northern Germany, and Poland, allowing the wheat, barely, rye, and oilseed harvests to advance rapidly. However, a lack of soil moisture and maximum temperatures as high as 33 degrees C increased stress on corn and sugarbeets. During August 20 - 26, light to moderate precipitation accompanied a cooling trend over northern Europe, easing stress on immature crops. Only light, sporadic showers covered England and northwestern France where soil moisture remained critically low. During the week of August 27 through September 2, a storm system brought widespread precipitation and ushered in cooler temperatures. Soaking rain covered Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and northern Hungary, benefiting immature summer crops and increasing topsoil moisture for winter grain and oilseed planting. That week, little if any rain fell in the United Kingdom, France, and Spain, where a lack of moisture continued to stress non-irrigated summer crops (corn, sugarbeets, and sunflower).

**CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA ESTIMATES GRAIN CROPS**

On August 24, Statistics Canada released the July 31 production estimates of principal field crops for the 1995/96 season. The report indicated that production of spring wheat and barley will likely increase over last year, but decrease for durum wheat, oats, and canola. Total wheat production is estimated at 24.1 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994/95. Spring wheat production is forecast at 17.9 million tons, up 4 percent; durum wheat at 4.7 million, down 2 percent; and, winter wheat at 1.5 million, up 10 percent. According to Statistics Canada, wheat production is up this year due, in part, to a 5-percent increase in spring wheat area, mostly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Barley production is forecast at 12.4 million tons, up 6 percent from 1994/95. Harvested area is reported to be the highest since 1990. Canada's oat production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 23 percent from last year largely because of reduced area and lower yields. Canola production is estimated at 6.8 million tons, down 6 percent from 1994/95 mainly because the Prairie Provinces are expected to harvest about 0.4 million hectares less than last season.

**POLAND: HARVEST PROSPECTS TRIMMED BY DROUGHT**

Polish crop prospects deteriorated in August, dampening earlier expectations of increased harvests this year, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. A lack of rain and warm, sunny days have accelerated water loss from soils. Like other parts of Northern Europe, Poland received less than normal rainfall during the month of August.

The dry weather has also dimmed prospects for root crops, particularly potatoes and sugarbeets. Although reduced from previous expectations, potato yields are favorably estimated at 16.5 to 17.0 tons per hectare--significantly higher than the 13.6 tons per hectare recorded in 1994. Sugarbeet yields are forecast at 33.4 tons per hectare, resulting in about 12.7 million tons of beets. This is 15 percent above the 1994/95 beet yield of 29.1 tons per hectare and 11.6 million tons of beets, but 15 percent below the 39.2 tons per hectare in 1993/94 that yielded 15.6 million tons of beets.

The drought also has affected the outlook for fruit and vegetable production during the 1995/96 season. Apple production is forecast down 30 percent, to 1.3 million tons. Vegetable production is projected to be above last year, but below than earlier forecasts.

## UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

August started with crop progress behind normal due to the late spring planting. Crop condition declined as the month advanced because of spotty rainfall and high temperatures that depleted soil moisture supplies. By the end of the month, row crop development was near normal due to very warm weather across Central and Eastern States that accelerated development.

Early-August rains across the eastern half of the Nation restored soil moisture supplies and slightly improved crop conditions. The month began with rainy, warm weather in the Central and Eastern States that advanced row crop development. In the Pacific Northwest, favorable weather at the beginning of the month allowed harvest activity to make good progress. Frequent showers that helped maintain crop conditions canceled the effects of the heat wave across the Midwest and Southeastern States. The rains restored soil moisture supplies, but more rain was needed. In the upper Great Plains, producers sprayed to control grasshoppers, while insect pressure increased in cotton fields in the Southeast and Delta despite control measures.

By mid-August, hot, humid weather across the Corn Belt allowed rapid crop development, but corn and soybeans remained 1 to 2 weeks behind normal. The continued heat across the Southeast accelerated crop development but eroded crop conditions and left soil moisture at the lowest levels for the year, especially in Georgia. Cool weather and rain in the Pacific Northwest slowed small grain harvest activity. Later in the month, hot weather across the central Corn Belt to the Middle Atlantic region dried fields and left soil moisture supplies critically low. The short soil moisture supplies stressed crops. As the month proceeded in the Midwest, crops matured rapidly due to the hot, dry weather that pushed crop progress closer to normal. Toward the end of August, rain from Tropical Storm Jerry replenished soil moisture supplies for parts of the Southeast, boosting crop conditions, but the rains came too late for crops in advanced stages of development.

Above-normal temperatures at the end of August and sparse rainfall from the southern Great Plains to the Mid-Atlantic dried soils and lowered crop conditions. In the central Corn Belt, the hottest August in years reduced soil moisture supplies and stalled crop growth. By the end of August, crop development increased rapidly due to the high temperatures, but fall crops remained behind schedule in the central Great Plains and middle Mississippi Valley. In the High Plains, favorable weather caused late-season crops to mature quickly with harvest activity starting only slightly behind normal. Row crops progressed rapidly by month's end, raising producers' hopes of crops reaching maturity before a fall freeze. Dry weather for most of August in the Middle Atlantic States depleted soil moisture supplies. Cool, dry weather finished the month in the Pacific Northwest, allowing the small grain harvest to make good progress.

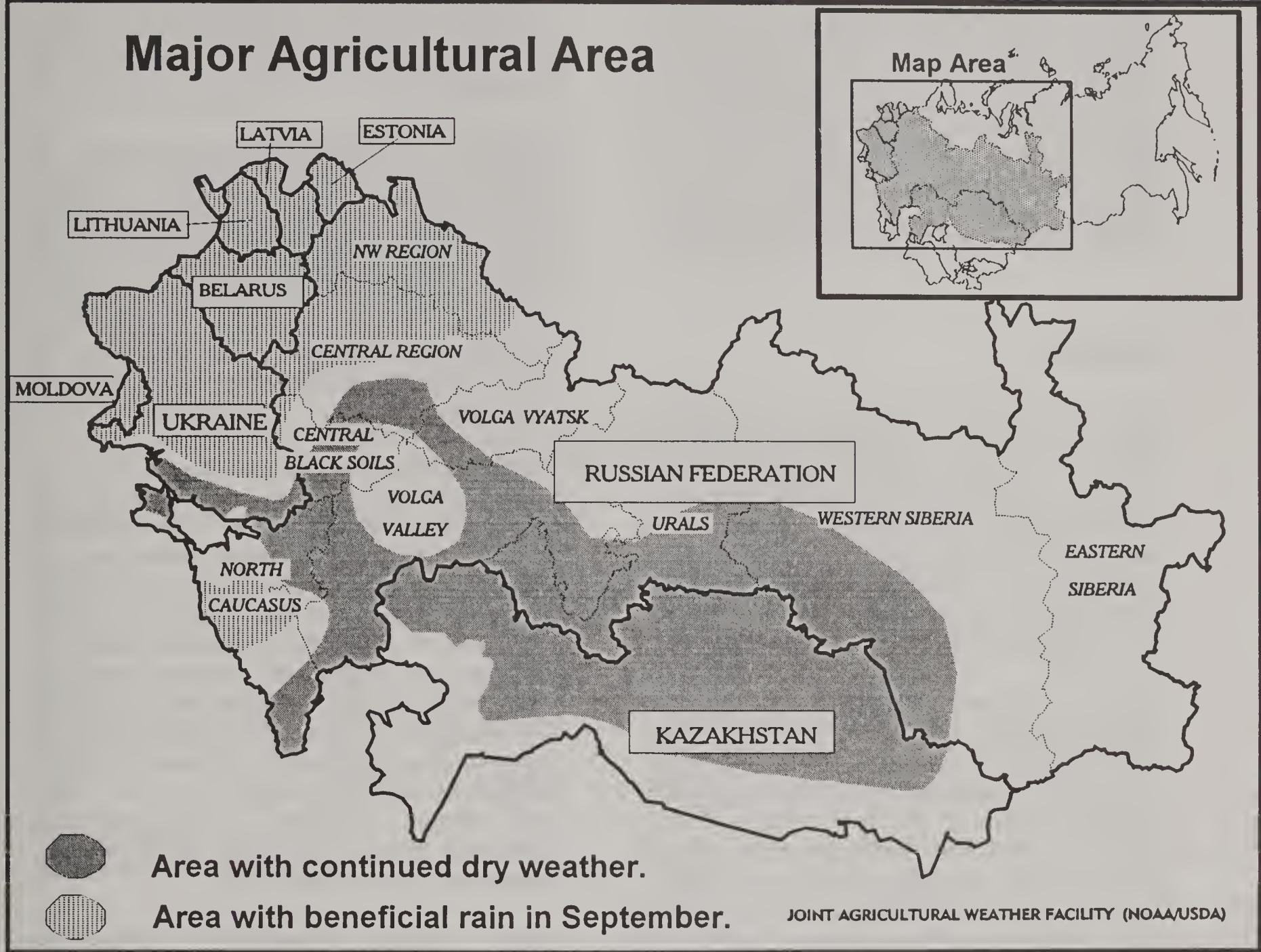
## FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, near to below-normal precipitation covered most of northern Russia (Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, Central Black Soils Region, and upper Volga Valley) in August. Most of the rain fell early in the month (August 1-13), just prior to winter grain planting. On August 14, mostly dry weather began over these areas and lasted until August 27, favoring fieldwork for spring grain harvesting and winter grain planting. Farther south, dry weather covered major corn growing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia during most of August, limiting moisture for filling corn. However, on about August 27, rain began over Ukraine and continued until month's end, stabilizing conditions for immature corn. The rain also boosted topsoil moisture for fall winter grain planting. September is the optimum month for planting winter wheat in Ukraine and southern Russia. Since early-September, light-to-moderate rain continued over most of Ukraine, except in the extreme east, where the weather was mostly dry. Showers over parts of northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, Central Black soils Region) and the western North Caucasus moistened topsoils for emerging winter grains in the north and planting in the south.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, continued unseasonably warm, dry weather in August over Kazakhstan and western crop areas in Russia (Urals and the western portion of Western Siberia) further reduced yield prospects for spring grains. In contrast, above-normal precipitation in August over eastern crop areas in Russia (the eastern portion of Western Siberia and Eastern Siberia) favored spring grains in the filling stage. Since early-September, warm, dry weather has persisted over Kazakhstan and western spring wheat areas in Russia, favoring spring grain maturation and harvesting. However, the weather has been cool and damp in Eastern Siberia, likely slowing early harvesting.

# FORMER SOVIET UNION

## Major Agricultural Area



## Highlights: August 11 - September 11, 1995

- In Russia, continued dry weather from the North Caucasus, eastward through the lower Volga Valley and southern Urals, into the western portion of Western Siberia stressed immature crops but favored rapid harvesting.
- In Ukraine, recent rain over most of the country eased previous dryness, favoring immature crops and increasing topsoil moisture for planting the 1996 winter grain crop.
- In Kazakhstan, persistent dryness accelerated spring grain maturation, further lowering yield prospects. Recent dryness favored harvesting.

TREE NUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Production of tree nuts in selected countries for 1995/96 is forecast to decline primarily because of significantly smaller almond crops in the United States and Spain, reduced hazelnut production in Turkey and Italy, and smaller walnut harvests in France, India, and the United States. However, pistachio production is forecast up in 1995/96 due to slightly larger crops in Italy, Syria, and Turkey.

**ALMONDS**

Large production downturns in the United States and Spain will likely decrease the combined almond output for the six countries surveyed to 244,200 tons (shelled basis)--a decline of 46 percent from 1994/95 and potentially the lowest production level since the 1986/87 season. Production declines also are forecast for Greece and Morocco. In Italy, the crop is estimated up 7 percent from last year.

Greece: Almond production during the 1995/96 season is forecast at 13,000 tons, down 19 percent from the revised 1994/95 estimate of 16,000 and 35 percent below the 1993/94 record of 20,000. Much of the decline is due to two frosts during the spring which affected trees during the bloom period. Because of the possibility of frost damage, most varieties introduced during the past 15 years are late-blooming types which have a better chance of avoiding late-winter cold spells.

Italy: Almond production for 1995/96 is forecast at 15,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1994/95 due to favorable weather and adequate rainfall. However, the long-term trend shows that almond production in Italy has dropped dramatically during the past two decades. In the late-1960's, output averaged over 40,000 tons. In recent years, the crops have ranged from 12,000 to 20,000 tons as growing competition from California and Spain eroded profits, thereby limiting the farmers' incentive and financial ability to maintain their orchards. Concurrently, harvested area has been trending downward--from 102,522

hectares in 1993/94 to an estimated 99,000 in 1995/96. Numerous uprootings occur each year because of the declining productivity of older trees.

Morocco: Sweet almond production in 1995/96 is forecast at 5,625 tons, down 2 percent from the revised 1994/95 estimate of 5,743 and potentially the lowest output in 10 years because of severe drought. Cultivated area is expected to continue to expand slowly, reflecting rising producer prices and strengthening demand. Harvested area is estimated at 90,000 hectares, up from 86,000 in 1994/95.

Almond trees are found throughout the country and are the second-most lucrative cash crop grown in Morocco, after olives. The intensively cultivated production areas are located near the cities of Fez and Meknes in north-central Morocco. Yields in these areas are generally high because of proper fertilizer use, adequate irrigation, and modern management practices. However, Morocco's average almond yield is low because of weather and soil variations between producing areas, outdated cultivation techniques, and aging trees. The most widely used almond varieties in the intensive production areas are Marcona, Texas, Furnat, Desmayo, and Nec Ultra Plus.

Spain: Almond production in 1995/96 is forecast at 54,300 tons, down 23 percent from 1994/95 and potentially the smallest crop since 1988/89. Almond trees were adversely affected by dry weather and high temperatures in the Mediterranean and East Andalucia producing areas.

The area planted to almonds for 1995/96 remains unchanged at 614,000 hectares, of which 520,000 are bearing. Nearly half of Spain's almond crop is produced in the Valencia and Andalucia regions. The remainder of the crop is grown throughout Catalonia, Murcia, Aragon, and Castilla-La Mancha. Marcona, Desmayo Largueta, Desmayo Rojo, and Comuna are the most important varieties, comprising about 60 percent of total annual output.

Some uprooting of almond orchards is taking place in the marginal producing areas, mainly Alicante and Granada. New production areas have been designed to utilize modern farming techniques and minimize the need to irrigate. An estimated 8 percent of Spain's total almond acreage is under irrigation, with about 75 percent of the irrigated orchards located in Alicante and Murcia.

**Turkey:** Almond production for 1995/96 is forecast at 15,700 tons, the same as the revised production estimate for 1994/95. The number of bearing trees has decreased slightly, from 3.91 million in 1994/95 to 3.90 in 1995/96.

**United States:** The final estimate of U.S. almond production for 1994/95 is a record 331,123 tons, up 49 percent from 1993/94.

Production in 1995/96 is forecast to decline 58 percent, to 140,614 tons, potentially the smallest crop since the 113,399 tons harvested in 1986/87. An earlier-than-normal onset of the bloom period coincided with heavy rains and winds which resulted in bloom loss, pollination problems, and tree blow-downs. These weather-related losses will be in addition to the downturn that normally occurs following a large harvest.

**ALMOND PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
(1,000 Metric tons - Shelled basis)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Greece	11.0	16.0	20.0	16.0	13.0
Italy	11.0	18.0	15.0	14.0	15.0
Morocco 2/	9.9	8.2	8.9	5.7	5.6
Spain	64.5	72.0	84.0	70.2	54.3
Turkey	15.3	15.7	16.0	15.7	15.7
United States	222.3	248.6	222.3	331.1	140.6
Total	334.0	378.5	366.2	452.7	244.2

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Sweet almonds only.

## HAZELNUTS

Preliminary assessments put 1995/96 hazelnut (filbert) production in the four countries surveyed at 606,600 tons (inshell basis), down 13 percent from 1994/95. The downturn reflects significant declines in Italy and Turkey. In the United States, production is forecast to increase 81 percent, to 34,500 tons.

**Italy:** Hazelnut production in 1995/96 is forecast at 100,000 tons, down 23 percent from 1994/95. The downturn reflects an off-year in the production cycle and adverse weather during the early part of the summer. Hot southern winds during late-June and early-July caused many small nuts to drop

prematurely.

The hazelnut industry is the only tree nut sector in Italy which can be considered vital, although it has been increasingly affected by strong competition from Turkey in both the domestic and foreign markets. The hazelnut industry is concentrated in four regions: Campania (34 percent); Sicily (24 percent); Latium (28 percent); and Piedmont (11 percent).

**Spain:** Hazelnut production is forecast at 22,100 tons, down 7 percent from the revised 1994/95 estimate of 23,700 tons, but 9

percent higher than the previous 5-year average. With harvested area unchanged in 1995/96 at 30,000 hectares, the downturn in production is primarily due to frost during the bloom period in early-March and an off-year in the alternate bearing cycle.

**Turkey:** Following the bumper 1994/95 crop of 525,000 tons, hazelnut production is forecast to return to a more normal level of 450,000 in 1995/96. However, the industry continues to be plagued by overproduction, large stocks, and depressed prices. To address this situation, the Government now indexes the hazelnut support price to the U.S. dollar in order to reduce the level of support in real terms. Pilot programs to provide incentives to

shift out of hazelnut production also have been identified. The Government is expected to reform grower cooperatives within the next several years along more market oriented lines. This reform will likely moderate production incentives.

**United States:** Hazelnut production in 1995/96 is forecast at 34,473 tons, up 81 percent from 1994/95, but 7 percent below the 1993/94 record of 37,200. Several factors figure in the larger crop forecast, including favorable weather during the bloom period, ample precipitation during the growing season, new trees coming into production, and the alternate bearing cycle. However, the average size and dry weight of kernels is expected to be the lowest since 1985/86.

**HAZELNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell basis)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Italy	140.0	90.0	70.0	130.0	100.0
Spain	18.0	26.4	12.1	23.7	22.1
Turkey	400.0	580.0	300.0	525.0	450.0
United States	23.1	25.1	37.2	19.1	34.5
Total	581.1	721.5	419.3	697.8	606.6

1/ Preliminary.

## PECANS

**Mexico:** Pecan production in 1995/96 is forecast at 27,250 tons, down 14 percent from 1994/95 because of drought in Chihuahua and a warm winter in Coahuila which did not allow enough chilling hours for the trees. The estimate for 1994/95 has been revised upward 16 percent, to 31,750 tons, because of better-than-expected weather.

The number of bearing trees is pegged at nearly 2.7 million in 1995/96, up slightly from 1994/95. Further growth is projected in the pecan sector over the next 3 to 5 years, given the intensive planting that took place during the late-1980's and early-1990's in response to

high U.S. prices for pecans.

Mexico is the second-largest pecan producer in the world. The northern states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sonora, Durango, and Nuevo Leon are ideal for pecan production due to high light intensity, deep, well-drained soils, and sufficient water supplies. The main pecan-producing state is Chihuahua, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of total production.

The quality of the 1995/96 crop is reportedly below average because of widespread drought. Any pecan over 50 percent kernel is considered

a high-quality nut. The improved varieties in Mexico average around 55 percent kernel, which is considered exceptional. Additionally, the lighter the kernel color, the higher the quality. Northern Mexico's dry conditions are nearly perfect for lightening kernel color.

United States: Pecan output in 1995/96 is forecast at 112,490 tons (inshell basis), up 25 percent from the revised 1994/95 estimate of 90,260, but down 32 percent from 1993/94. While growing conditions in most producing states were better than last year, dry weather and extreme heat in Georgia limited the "on-year" crop to 36,290 tons. Georgia's last on-year crop was in 1993/94 and totaled 68,040 tons. Output in Texas is forecast to increase 50 percent from last season, to 27,215 tons, despite some damage from scab, weevils, aphids, and shuck worms.

## PISTACHIOS

Pistachio production for 1995/96 in the four foreign countries surveyed is forecast at 60,500 tons (inshell basis), up 22 percent from 1994/95 because of increased output in Italy, Syria, and Turkey. The 1995/96 forecast does not include production for the United States because an estimate for the U.S. crop will not be available until January 1996. Production data for Iran, the world's largest producer, also are not available.

Greece: Pistachio production during 1995/96 is forecast at 4,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1994/95. Although harvested area is estimated up slightly in 1995/96, to 4,900 hectares, an off-year in the bearing cycle is expected to limit output.

Italy: Pistachio output is forecast up sharply in 1995/96--to 3,500 tons from 300 in 1994/95--due to the Sicilian tradition of radically pruning the trees every other year. The quality of this year's crop is reportedly good-to-excellent, thanks to favorable weather. Italian pistachio production is concentrated almost exclusively on the slopes of Mount Etna, with a limited amount produced in southern Sicily.

Strong competition from Iran in world markets is affecting domestic pistachio prices, which are now at levels considered unprofitable by

growers. Currently, inshell pistachios are valued around 4,500 lire (US\$2.83) per kilogram, while prices of shelled pistachios are about 11,000 lire (US\$6.92) per kilogram, c.i.f. northern European destinations. These prices are about 10 percent less than last year and reflect the poor quality of the nuts. Prices during the 1995/96 season are expected to be higher, given the better quality of the crop.

Syria: Pistachio production in 1994/95 is forecast at 18,000 tons, up 3,000 tons from last season's revised estimate of 15,000. The crop probably would have been larger had the trees received adequate spring rainfall and the temperatures somewhat lower. Consequently, the increase mainly reflects additional trees entering into production. Total bearing tree numbers for 1995/96 are estimated at 3.5 million, up from 2.7 million in 1994/95, with another 6.5 million still maturing.

Syria's Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform encourages pistachio production by selling seedlings at nominal prices. Pistachios are grown in areas that are usually not suitable for other crops and, frequently, are interplanted with figs, olives, and grape vines.

Turkey: Pistachio production for 1995/96 is forecast at 35,000 tons, up 17 percent from 1994/95, but 30 percent below the record crop harvested in 1993/94. The disappointing crop was precipitated by cold weather during the bloom in March and April and hail damage in April and May.

Last season, in keeping with the Government's policy to privatize marketing channels, GNEYDOGU BIRLIK--the quasi-government cooperative--offered a support price in line with market conditions. GNEYDOGU BIRLIK has not announced procurement prices for 1995/96 because a source of financing has not been found. If financing can be secured, it is likely that GNEYDOGU BIRLIK officials will set a support price between TL200,000 and 230,000 (US\$4.23-\$4.86) per kilogram of dry inshell pistachios with red peel. This would be up significantly from last season's support price of TL 85,000 to 90,000 (US\$2.72-\$2.88)--a sizable increase, but mainly triggered by Turkey's inflation rate which is running in excess of 70 percent.

United States: An estimate for the U.S. crop will not be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) until January 1996. The final estimate for 1994/95

was 58,513 tons--down 15 percent from 1994/95. Cool weather prevailed during the early part of the 1995/96 growing season, slowing the progress of the crop. However, recent warm, dry weather has accelerated maturation, bringing the crop back on schedule. No significant quality problems have been reported and kernels are sizing well.

PISTACHIO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell basis)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Greece	2.3	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0
Italy	3.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	3.5
Syria	14.4	20.0	13.7	15.0	18.0
Turkey	45.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	35.0
Subtotal	64.7	44.9	71.8	49.5	60.5
United States	34.9	66.7	68.9	58.5	NA
Total	99.6	111.6	140.7	108.0	NA

1/ Preliminary.

NA = Not available. A U.S. production estimate will not be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service until January 1996.

NOTE: Iran is excluded from this report because current, verifiable information is not available.

## WALNUTS

Walnut production for 1995/96 in the seven countries surveyed is forecast at 556,600 tons (inshell basis), down 1 percent from the record 563,000 tons produced last season. Record production in China is not expected to offset declines in the United States and the other producing countries.

Chile: The most recent estimate of Chile's 1994/95 walnut crop--released in February 1995--pegged production at 10,500 tons, up 5 percent from the 1993/94 crop of 10,000 tons because of favorable weather during the growing season and a slight increase in harvested area. For the next several years, output is expected to rise slowly as aging orchards are replaced with new, high-yielding varieties.

In Chile, walnuts are harvested seven-to-nine years after planting. The high-risk, long-term nature of walnuts compared to other horticultural crops is cited by many producers as the principal factor limiting area expansion. In the past two years, declining returns for most deciduous fruits and improved export prices for walnuts have made walnut cultivation a bit more attractive. As a result, planted area increased slightly in 1994/95, to 7,000 hectares. The production forecast for 1995/96 (crop to be harvested in early-1996) is 11,000 tons, a 10-percent increase from 1994/95 due to an increase in bearing tree numbers.

China: Walnut production in 1995/96 is

forecast at a record 219,000 tons, up 4 percent from last year's revised estimate of 210,000. Although the initial projections for 1994/95 indicated that production would drop below the 1993/94 level, output continued to trend upward because of favorable weather and an increase in the number of bearing trees. As plantings increase under China's afforestation program, average annual production increases of 5 to 6 percent are forecast for the next 4 to 5 years.

France: Production of walnuts in 1995/96 is forecast at 22,000 tons, down 24 percent from the record 1994/95 crop. In addition to 1995/96 being an off-year in the bearing cycle, late frosts in April and May, followed by dry conditions during July and August, further dampened prospects for the season. However, a plus for future crops is that the area planted to walnuts in 1995/96 is forecast to rise for the sixth consecutive year, to 18,000 hectares.

India: Walnut production in 1995/96 is forecast to decline 14 percent from last season's record output, to 24,000 tons. The downturn is mainly because of an off-year in the bearing cycle and unfavorable weather during the bloom and fruit formation stages from March through May.

Planted and harvested areas in the major walnut growing State of Jammu and Kashmir are both forecast to increase slightly in 1995/96, to 35,600 and 28,480 hectares, respectively.

Walnut production in the Kashmir Valley the traditional walnut growing area, continues to be hampered by civil unrest. The area has not

expanded and maintenance of existing trees has been neglected over the years. Additionally, walnut trees in some areas are still being cut for firewood.

Italy: Preliminary assessments indicate that Italy will harvest 15,000 tons of walnuts in 1995/96, up 67 percent from last year's poor crop. Planted and harvested areas, estimated at 5,000 and 4,200 hectares, respectively, continue to decline as trees age and little replanting is done. Insect damage caused much of the small fruit to fall during the first hot days of the summer. However, the overall quality of the crop is expected to be fair to good.

Turkey: Production in 1995/96 is forecast at 66,000 tons, unchanged from 1994/95 even though the number of bearing and non-bearing trees is slowly increasing. Based on this trend and the ongoing shift to better varieties, production should expand steadily as previously planted trees reach bearing age and more trees are planted. Currently, there are only a few established walnut orchards in Turkey. However, walnut trees can be found in most parts of the country.

United States: The final estimate of U.S. walnut production for 1994/95 is 210,467 tons, down 11 percent from 1993/94 because of heavy spring rains in California during the bloom period. The forecast for the 1995/96 season is 199,580 tons, down 5 percent from last year. The average inshell weight per nut is estimated to be down 6 percent from 1994/95. During the most recent tree survey, blight was visible in varieties which tend to be blight-free. In addition, a substantial amount of sunburn damage was noted.

WALNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
 (1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Chile	8.5	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0 <u>2/</u>
China	151.6	163.9	192.2	210.0	219.0
France	16.6	24.0	18.9	29.0	22.0
India	18.0	23.5	22.0	28.0	24.0
Italy	12.0	22.0	16.0	9.0	15.0
Turkey	67.0	66.0	65.0	66.0	66.0
United States	235.0	184.2	235.9	210.5	199.6
Total	508.7	493.1	560.0	563.0	556.6

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated data.

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## WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The forecast for 1995/96 world centrifugal sugar production has been revised upward to a record 118.3 million tons (raw value), slightly above the preliminary forecast of 117.7 million released in May (WAP 5-95) and 2 percent above the revised 1994/95 total of 115.9 million. The previous world record was 116.5 million tons set in 1991/92. Sugar produced from sugarcane is estimated at 81.8 million tons, up 1 percent from 1994/95. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is pegged at 36.5 million tons, up 4 percent from last season.

The 1995/96 forecast for India, the world's largest sugar producer, is 16.0 million tons, up 6 percent from the May forecast, but down 2 percent from the revised 1994/95 outturn of 16.4 million. The downturn projected for the 1995/96 season primarily reflects the late onset of monsoon rains across much of central and western India. Although the rainfall pattern has improved since late-July and the cane crop is progressing well, the season has been compromised just enough to justify the lower forecast for 1995/96.

Sugar production in Brazil continues to trend upward. For 1995/96, production is forecast at a record 12.7 million tons, up 2 percent from 1994/95, despite yield reductions resulting from last year's June/July frosts. Brazil's 1995/96 sugarcane crop is estimated at 263.0 million tons, of which 98.0 million will likely be crushed for sugar.

In the European Union (EU-15), where nearly half the world's beet sugar is produced, the 1995/96 forecast is down 2 percent from the preliminary projection, but up 4 percent from 1994/95. In France, the EU's leading sugar producer, 1995/96 output is pegged at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from May, but up 4 percent from last season. Hot, dry summer weather increased the sugar content of the beets.

The 1995/96 sugar production forecast for Germany is unchanged from May, at 4.2 million tons, but up 5 percent from 1994/95. Recent, intermittent rains throughout the country have relieved much of the heat stress the crop experienced during July.

In China, improved growing conditions, increased plantings of cane and beets, and higher producer prices are forecast to boost 1995/96 sugar production 6 percent above last season, to 6.4 million tons. Heavy summer rains in the central part of the country had little effect on cane production because China's main cane-producing areas are located farther to the south.

Sugar production in Russia and Ukraine is forecast to recover during the 1995/96 season, to 1.9 million and 4.0 million tons, respectively. If realized, this would constitute a 13-percent increase in Russia and an 11-percent upturn in Ukraine, based on no change in area, but higher sugarbeet yields in both countries.

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TABLE 20  
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	As of 5/95	1995/96 As of 9/95
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>				
Argentina	1,080	1,180	1,400	1,500
Brazil	9,930	12,400	12,500	12,650
Colombia	1,847	2,040	2,000	2,070
Cuba	4,000	3,300	4,000	4,000
Guatemala	1,118	1,275	1,240	1,330
Mexico	3,780	4,555	4,100	4,200
United States 1/	6,945	7,246	6,985	6,940
<b>European Union 2/ 3/</b>	<b>18,410</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>17,419</b>	<b>17,113</b>
France	4,725	4,369	4,530	4,530
Germany	4,736	3,985	4,200	4,200
Italy	1,541	1,621	1,800	1,740
Netherlands	1,232	1,050	1,100	1,200
Spain	1,344	1,214	1,158	1,050
United Kingdom	1,561	1,373	1,410	1,350
<b>Eastern Europe</b>				
Poland	2,170	1,492	1,740	1,740
<b>FSU</b>				
Russia	2,700	1,680	2,000	1,900
Ukraine	4,190	3,600	4,000	4,000
<b>Africa</b>				
Egypt	1,050	1,088	1,080	1,080
South Africa	1,243	1,766	1,700	1,790
<b>Middle East</b>				
Turkey	2,191	1,678	2,000	1,600
<b>Asia</b>				
China	6,505	6,000	6,500	6,350
India 4/	11,658	16,365	15,100	16,000
Indonesia	2,480	2,450	2,400	2,350
Pakistan	3,128	3,212	3,600	3,220
Philippines	1,809	1,650	2,000	1,900
Thailand	3,975	5,448	5,000	5,500
<b>Oceania</b>				
Australia	4,412	5,140	4,900	4,900
<b>Others</b>	<b>15,225</b>	<b>15,777</b>	<b>16,070</b>	<b>16,169</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>109,846</b>	<b>115,850</b>	<b>117,734</b>	<b>118,302</b>

1/ Includes Puerto Rico. 2/ Total EU sugar production excludes French overseas departments.

3/ The EU now includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995.

4/ Includes khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) as follows: 1993/94 – 1,100; 1994/95 – 740; 1995/96 – 750.

World total grain production (wheat, coarse grain, and milled rice) for 1995/96 is forecast to reach 1.69 billion tons, down 58 million or 3 percent from 1994/95. Unfavorable weather in the United States caused production to fall 18 percent from last season's record level. In addition, production continued to fall in Russia and Kazakhstan for the third consecutive year due to poor weather and economic factors. Increased production is forecast for the European Union, China, Ukraine, and Indonesia.

**United States:** Total grain production is forecast at 289.2 million tons, down 65.6 million or 18 percent from 1994/95. Weather was generally favorable for winter crop development; however, a mid-April freeze from the Texas High Plains to southwest Kansas, disease problems, and prolonged wet conditions at harvest in Kansas had a negative impact on winter wheat yield. Spring grain planting was delayed by persistent cool, wet weather which caused some producers to either switch from corn to soybeans, plant shorter-season variety corn, or not plant anything on the land. Warm, dry weather through the Corn Belt during July promoted crop development, but prolonged hot, dry conditions in August stressed crops. Harvest activity is slightly behind normal this season due to the delayed planting. For 1995/96, the United States is the second-largest total grain producer, first in corn and fourth for wheat.

**China:** Total grain production is estimated at 338.6 million tons, up 3.3 million or 1 percent from last year. Winter wheat was planted under generally favorable conditions and mild fall temperatures caused the wheat to go into dormancy later than normal. The crop, which makes up about 85 - 90 percent of total wheat, is reported to be higher than last season's level. The spring wheat crop which was harvested in August was negatively affected by a drought in the northwest. Rice production is estimated to be similar to 1994/95. However, the early rice crop, which accounts for about 25 percent of total rice, is expected to be up from last year, although floods in Central China as the crop was in the maturation stage

reduced prospective output. Flooding affected corn in the Northeast, but overall the crop is reported to be in good condition. It will be harvested in September. For 1995/96, China is the world's largest wheat and rice producer and the second-largest corn producer.

**EUROPEAN UNION (EU):** Total grain production is forecast at 176.4 million tons, up 3.2 million or 2 percent from 1994/95. Production is forecast higher this season as the basic rotational set-aside rate was reduced in late October 1994 from 15 to 12 percent in response to tight EU intervention stocks and domestic prices that were higher than the reduced intervention price announced under CAP reform. The non-rotational set-aside also was reduced 3 percentage points to 18 and 15 percent depending on the country. Fall and winter weather varied across the EU from floods in Italy, France, and Germany to drought in Spain. However, with the exception of Spain and Portugal, favorable spring and early-summer weather promoted good growing conditions for grain crops. Unseasonably hot, dry weather in July and most of August over northern and western Europe favored rapid harvesting of winter grains, but hurt corn and spring barley yields in some areas. By September, small grain harvest is virtually complete, while corn harvesting is just beginning. For 1995/96, the EU is the world's third-highest total grain producer; second-highest wheat producer, and fourth-highest in corn production.

**India:** Total grain production is estimated at 171.1 million tons, down 3.2 million or 2 percent from 1994/95. Wheat production is estimated at a record level, 61.0 million tons. Timely rainfall throughout the growing season and ideal harvest conditions boosted yield to a record level. For summer crops, a late-arriving monsoon caused planting delays; however, in the eastern rice growing regions the southwest monsoon was generally favorable. Except for sections of western India (where millet and sorghum are grown), widespread showers across the grain producing areas in July and August were overall beneficial and alleviated the concern about the delayed monsoon. For

1995/96, India is the world's fourth-largest total grain producer, second-largest rice producer, and third-largest in wheat.

**FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU):** Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan are the primary producers of grain in the FSU. Total grain production in Russia and Kazakhstan is forecast lower than last season at 68.2 million and 14.6 million tons, respectively; however, in Ukraine total grain production is higher than last season at 33.3 million tons. Sowing conditions in the fall of 1994 were extremely dry in major winter wheat producing areas of Ukraine and Southern Russia, delaying emergence and hampering early crop development. Winterkill is reported to be similar to 1994/95 in Russia, but less than the previous year in Ukraine. In April, dry weather began over the Volga Valley and expanded into the northern North Caucasus, Volga Vyatsk, Central Black Earth region, Urals, and eastern Central region during the growing season. Preliminary harvest reports indicate sharply reduced winter and spring grain yields. Kazakhstan also experienced dry weather accompanied by extremely high temperatures, especially in southern and western areas. Early crop reports indicate that spring grain yields were negatively affected by the hot, dry weather. For 1995/96, Russia is the world's fifth-largest total grain producer, Ukraine ninth, and Kazakhstan twenty-first. For wheat, Russia is the fifth largest producer, Ukraine ninth, and Kazakhstan thirteen.

**Canada:** Total grain production is forecast at 47.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last year. The weather across the Prairies has been mixed this season. Unseasonably cool, wet weather across the Prairies limited early grain planting. Later, a warm, dry period spurred rapid planting and crop development. Recent subfreezing temperatures may have caused some reduction in quality. Normal harvest activity begins in August for small grains, but the crops are maturing later than normal because of late plantings. For 1995/96, Canada is the sixth-largest producer of total grain and sixth-largest wheat producer.

**Indonesia:** Total grain production is forecast at 36.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last year. Most of Indonesia's grain crop

is rice. After last season's drought-reduced rice crop, production is set to rebound slightly, but less than the government's initial target. Lingering effects of the drought during the early months of the main season's planting window, October 1994 - January 1995, prevented farmers from achieving their maximum area. In March, excessive rains caused localized floods but growing conditions throughout most of the season was favorable. Indonesia is the eighth-largest total grain producer and the third-largest rice producer.

**Australia:** Total grain production is forecast at 26.8 million tons, up 11.9 million or 80 percent from last year's drought-reduced level. Also, falling sheep herds and strong grain prices influenced producers to plant more grain. The Australian wheat and barley crops experienced a very favorable start to the 1995/96 season, with timely rain in many growing areas for planting and early crop development. August weather, however, turned dry and hot in key northeast growing areas. Recent rainfall in Queensland and New South Wales helped alleviate this situation, but was followed by a brief episode of freezing temperatures. Reduced grain yields in this region are expected to be offset by higher output in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. Assuming normal rainfall for the remainder of the growing season, Australia is estimated to have a large crop. Wheat harvest operations begin in October. Corn and sorghum planting also will start in October. For 1995/96, Australia is the tenth-largest total grain producer and the seventh-largest in wheat production.

**Mexico:** Total grain production is estimated at 25.0 million tons, down 1.0 million or 4 percent from last year. Corn production is estimated to be below last season's level, as producers planted less area because of drought in the Northeast, which has led farmers to switch from corn to the more drought-resistant sorghum crop. Recent rainfall in the northeast has started to replenish irrigation reserves for the January 1996 planted second-season sorghum crop. After a slow start, generally favorable weather has prevailed across the major growing corn areas of the central region. Also this year, producers are faced with high interest rates on agricultural loans that have increased significantly since the devaluation,

causing overdue loans, lower credit availability, and higher input costs. For 1995/96, Mexico is the world's thirteenth-largest in total grain production, but the fifth-largest corn producer.

**Argentina:** Total grain production is forecast at 24.0 million tons, down 1.4 million or 5 percent from last season. Dry weather from June until early September across most of Buenos Aires province reduced wheat planting intentions for the 1995/96 season. In addition, freezing temperatures throughout their winter season (July) in southern Buenos Aires caused possible burn-back of the early-planted wheat. Additional rain is needed across the wheat belt to ensure adequate crop development. Corn area and production is estimated to be above last season's level due to strong prices and some unplanted wheat area switching into corn. Corn planting begins later in September and continues into November. For 1995/96, Argentina is the world's fourteenth-largest total grain producer, twelfth-largest in wheat, and sixth-largest in corn production.

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For additional information on Australia and Mexico, please see the Foreign Agricultural Service's World Wide Web page at these addresses: Mexico,  
<http://www.usda.gov:8000/fas-programs-services-resources/fas-programs/fas-commodity/remote-sensing/mexico.htm>: Australia, <http://www.usda.gov:8000/fas/fas-programs-services-resources/fas-programs/fas-commodity/remote-sensing/australia/australia.html>

TABLE 21

## TOP 30 TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCERS

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
WORLD	1,696,777	1,778,812	1,701,832	1,748,204	1,690,698
China	336,947	340,304	347,520	335,331	338,640
United States	277,607	350,255	256,913	354,754	289,206
European Union	195,492	179,559	176,635	173,172	176,374
India	155,744	165,337	167,330	174,330	171,100
Russia	85,581	102,448	94,889	77,700	68,150
France	60,464	60,655	55,316	53,166	54,220
Canada	53,727	49,365	51,273	46,810	46,960
Brazil	41,372	39,328	43,017	47,076	42,356
Germany	39,267	34,758	35,543	36,313	40,050
Indonesia	34,442	37,000	36,720	35,515	36,100
Ukraine	36,279	35,153	42,190	32,453	33,270
Australia	19,506	25,118	27,095	14,876	26,805
Turkey	26,245	25,015	27,081	24,005	25,220
Poland	27,811	19,962	23,482	21,800	25,100
Mexico	23,039	25,596	26,445	25,970	24,950
Argentina	24,756	24,277	23,341	25,309	23,950
Pakistan	19,390	20,458	21,915	20,504	22,135
United Kingdom	22,715	21,934	19,450	19,920	21,365
Romania	19,288	12,122	15,481	16,962	19,758
Bangladesh	19,362	19,563	19,219	17,847	19,247
Italy	18,825	19,423	18,929	18,200	18,940
Thailand	17,214	16,695	15,752	17,900	17,900
Vietnam	15,538	15,124	16,100	16,550	16,900
Iran	13,725	15,470	16,685	16,590	16,590
Kazakhstan	11,589	29,167	21,219	16,140	14,550
Egypt	12,016	12,329	13,205	13,817	14,000
Yugoslavia	19,319	10,941	11,908	12,933	12,268
South Africa	5,568	12,044	15,565	7,037	11,833
Philippines	10,426	11,000	11,480	11,350	11,425
Hungary	15,681	9,727	8,382	10,745	11,010

TABLE 22

**TOP 30 WHEAT PRODUCERS**  
**(1,000 Metric tons)**

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>542,132</b>	<b>561,803</b>	<b>559,350</b>	<b>522,979</b>	<b>532,932</b>
China	96,000	101,590	106,390	99,300	100,000
European Union	93,709	87,719	82,929	85,104	86,565
India	55,134	55,690	57,210	59,130	61,000
United States	53,891	67,135	65,220	63,157	59,527
France	34,594	32,777	29,253	30,901	31,500
Russia	38,900	46,170	43,500	32,100	30,500
Canada	31,946	29,871	27,232	23,350	24,000
Germany	16,610	15,542	15,767	16,480	17,800
Australia	10,557	16,184	16,479	9,046	17,000
Pakistan	14,565	15,684	16,157	15,114	16,700
Ukraine	21,155	19,508	21,831	13,857	16,500
Turkey	16,500	15,500	16,500	14,700	15,500
United Kingdom	14,400	14,000	12,890	13,315	14,000
Iran	8,900	10,200	10,900	11,000	11,000
Argentina	9,880	9,800	9,700	11,000	9,000
Kazakhstan	6,889	18,285	11,585	9,100	9,000
Poland	9,270	7,368	8,242	7,660	8,600
Italy	9,416	8,938	7,851	7,800	8,000
Romania	5,490	3,048	5,300	6,200	7,500
Yugoslavia	6,725	3,700	5,140	5,400	5,000
Egypt	4,482	4,617	4,780	4,437	5,000
Hungary	6,008	3,444	3,020	4,500	4,700
Denmark	3,670	3,583	4,334	3,700	4,200
Syria	2,140	2,800	3,400	3,200	4,000
Czech Rep.	NA	3,413	3,370	3,850	3,800
Mexico	3,227	3,127	3,596	4,000	3,600
Bulgaria	4,500	3,440	3,618	3,800	3,200
Spain	5,000	4,356	5,000	4,311	2,500
South Africa	2,132	1,318	1,975	1,832	2,200
Slovakia	NA	1,697	1,530	2,140	2,100

TABLE 23

**TOP 30 COARSE GRAIN PRODUCERS**  
 (1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
WORLD	804,962	864,715	790,105	864,769	800,166
United States	218,620	277,416	186,453	285,048	223,743
China	112,280	108,360	116,740	112,880	115,640
European Union	100,296	90,443	92,428	86,725	88,514
Russia	46,179	55,787	50,889	45,250	37,300
Brazil	31,426	29,856	33,760	37,431	33,756
India	25,930	36,779	31,150	33,600	31,100
Canada	21,781	19,494	24,041	23,460	22,960
France	25,799	27,805	25,989	22,195	22,645
Germany	22,657	19,216	19,776	19,833	22,250
Mexico	19,622	22,269	22,709	21,800	21,200
Ukraine	15,058	15,585	20,289	18,526	16,700
Poland	18,541	12,594	15,240	14,140	16,500
Argentina	14,451	14,079	13,289	13,745	14,350
Romania	13,778	9,049	10,164	10,752	12,250
Italy	8,559	9,688	10,227	9,540	10,080
South Africa	3,436	10,726	13,590	5,205	9,633
Turkey	9,645	9,370	10,435	9,175	9,460
Australia	8,143	8,251	9,842	5,017	9,005
Nigeria	8,050	8,050	8,250	8,900	8,600
Spain	13,160	9,328	11,988	10,641	8,095
United Kingdom	8,315	7,934	6,560	6,605	7,365
Yugoslavia	12,578	7,228	6,755	7,513	7,253
Egypt	5,221	5,285	5,885	6,580	6,400
Hungary	9,657	6,273	5,352	6,230	6,300
Indonesia	5,400	5,650	5,400	5,200	5,500
Kazakhstan	4,361	10,578	9,372	6,860	5,300
Belarus	5,754	6,720	6,937	5,768	5,250
Philippines	4,490	4,810	5,030	4,550	4,600
Ethiopia	4,055	4,500	4,260	4,330	4,430
Denmark	5,568	3,382	3,849	3,987	4,207

TABLE 24

**TOP 30 RICE PRODUCERS**  
**(1,000 Metric tons) (Milled)**

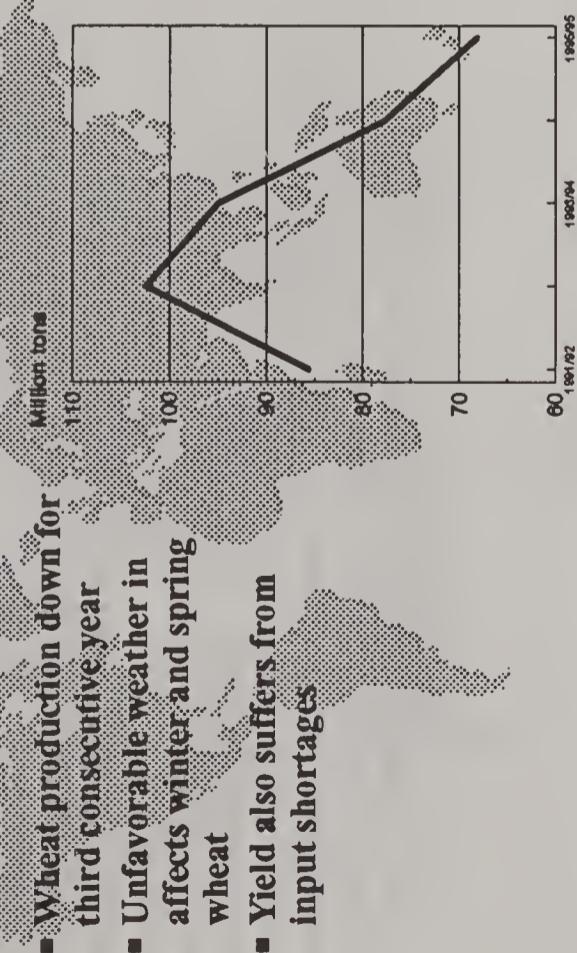
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>349,683</b>	<b>352,294</b>	<b>352,377</b>	<b>360,456</b>	<b>357,600</b>
China	128,667	130,354	124,390	123,151	123,000
India	74,680	72,868	78,970	81,600	79,000
Indonesia	29,042	31,350	31,320	30,315	30,600
Bangladesh	18,250	18,340	18,041	16,600	18,000
Vietnam	14,638	14,324	15,300	15,650	16,000
Thailand	13,464	13,145	12,672	14,100	14,100
Burma	7,424	7,772	8,750	9,300	9,800
Japan	8,740	9,621	7,129	10,900	9,700
Brazil	6,868	6,733	7,150	7,460	7,100
Philippines	5,936	6,190	6,450	6,800	6,825
United States	5,096	5,704	5,240	6,549	5,936
South Korea	5,385	5,331	4,750	5,060	4,800
Pakistan	3,243	3,116	3,995	3,512	3,600
Egypt	2,313	2,427	2,540	2,800	2,600
Nepal	2,145	1,812	2,100	2,150	2,200
Sri Lanka	1,622	1,591	1,748	1,825	1,850
Iran	1,450	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,800
Madagascar	1,413	1,550	1,600	1,550	1,600
Taiwan	1,673	1,498	1,636	1,511	1,500
North Korea	1,600	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,400
Malaysia	1,150	1,190	1,300	1,325	1,300
Colombia	1,130	1,070	1,160	1,235	1,200
Cambodia	1,510	1,300	1,260	1,100	1,200
Italy	850	797	851	860	860
Laos	750	900	750	850	850
Australia	806	683	774	813	800
Peru	562	571	668	954	600
Nigeria	480	500	580	600	600
Argentina	425	398	352	564	600
Uruguay	427	500	420	535	525

TABLE 25

**TOP 30 CORN PRODUCERS**  
**(1,000 Metric tons)**

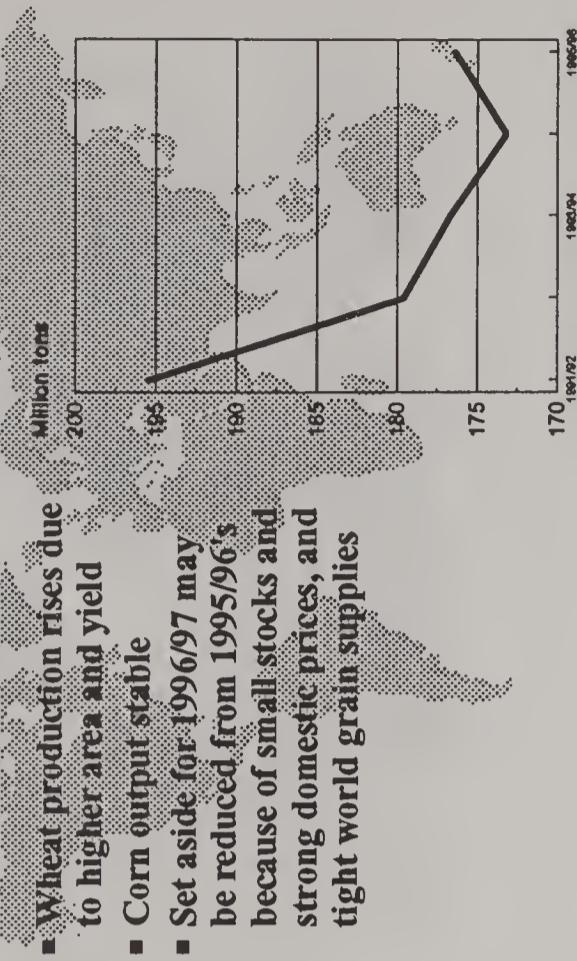
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
WORLD	487,307	534,417	470,989	555,079	506,960
United States	189,868	240,719	160,954	256,629	198,946
China	98,770	95,380	102,700	99,280	102,000
Brazil	30,800	29,200	32,934	36,655	33,000
European Union	28,290	30,242	30,487	28,307	28,790
Mexico	14,689	18,631	19,141	18,200	16,500
France	12,928	14,872	14,843	12,640	13,000
Argentina	10,600	10,200	10,000	10,800	11,500
India	8,060	9,992	9,480	10,000	10,000
Romania	10,500	6,829	8,000	8,500	10,000
South Africa	3,125	9,985	12,875	4,650	9,000
Italy	6,238	7,413	8,029	7,483	8,000
Canada	7,413	4,883	6,501	7,050	6,700
Yugoslavia	11,500	6,650	5,912	6,760	6,500
Egypt	4,431	4,500	4,980	5,650	5,500
Indonesia	5,400	5,650	5,400	5,200	5,500
Philippines	4,490	4,810	5,030	4,550	4,600
Hungary	7,745	4,301	4,012	4,300	4,500
Thailand	3,600	3,400	2,900	3,600	3,600
Ukraine	4,747	2,851	3,786	1,537	3,200
Kenya	2,500	2,650	2,100	2,970	2,700
Russia	1,969	2,135	2,447	900	2,500
Germany	1,937	2,139	2,656	2,420	2,350
Tanzania	2,300	2,220	2,300	2,150	2,300
Nigeria	1,850	1,650	1,950	2,500	2,200
North Korea	2,120	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,200
Spain	3,100	2,500	1,698	2,269	2,000
Zimbabwe	360	2,000	2,160	1,000	2,000
Ethiopia	1,785	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,750
Turkey	2,200	2,225	2,500	1,700	1,600
Austria	1,571	1,118	1,524	1,421	1,400

### Russian Grain Production Decreases



- Wheat production down for third consecutive year
- Unfavorable weather in affects winter and spring wheat
- Yield also suffers from input shortages

### EU Grain Production Increases



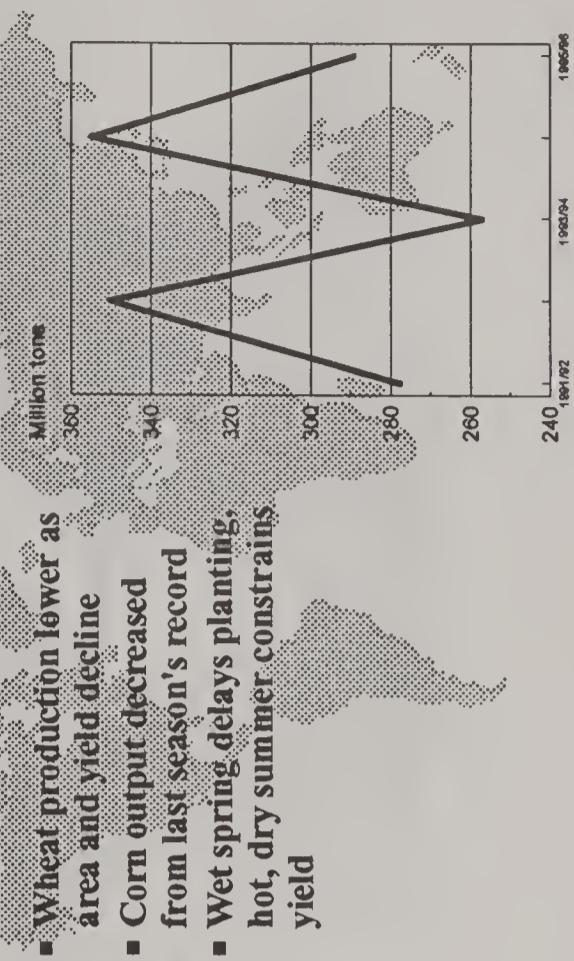
- Wheat production rises due to higher area and yield
- Corn output stable
- Set aside for 1996/97 may be reduced from 1995/96's because of small stocks and strong domestic prices, and tight world grain supplies

### China Grain Output Higher

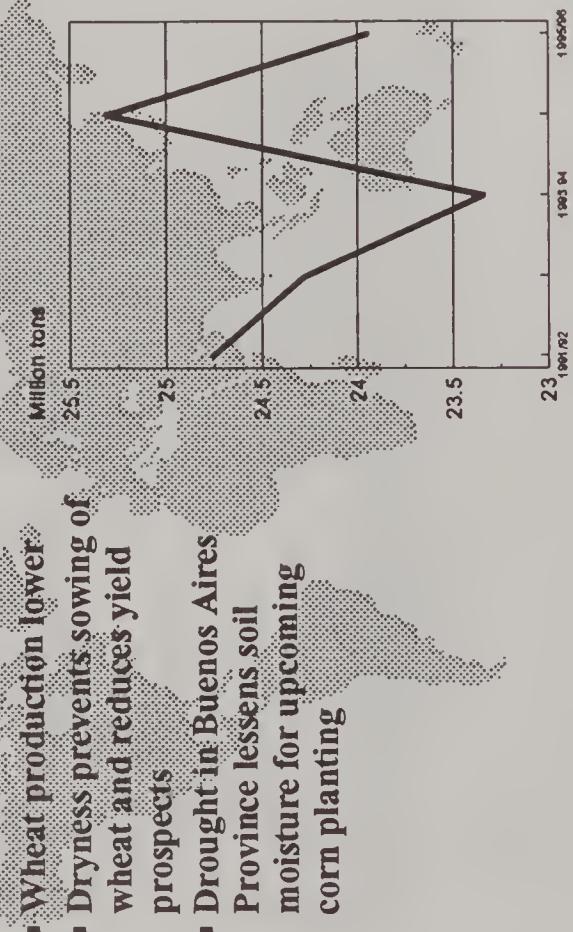
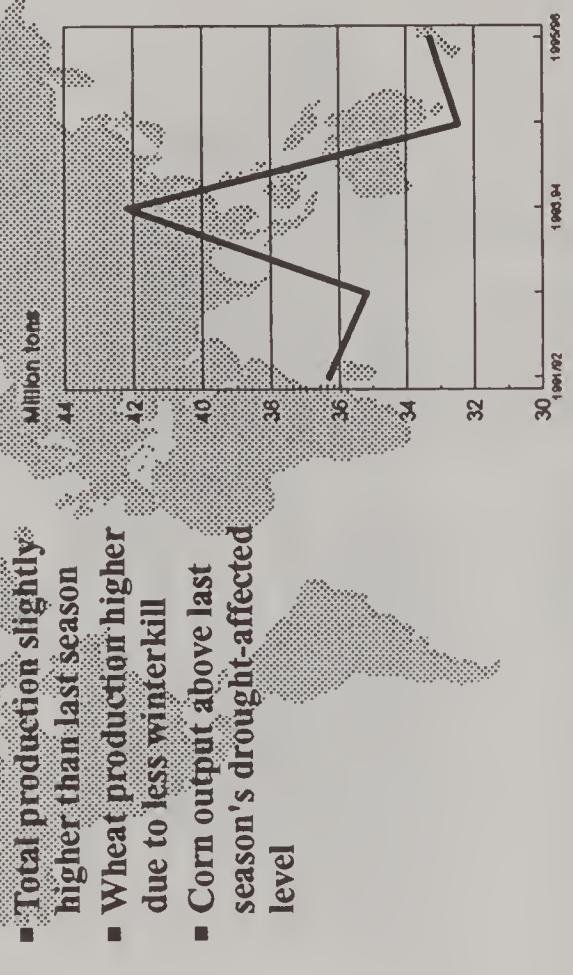


- Wheat production higher due to expanded area
- Corn appears to be in good condition, production estimated higher
- Rice production stable, despite flooding in Central China

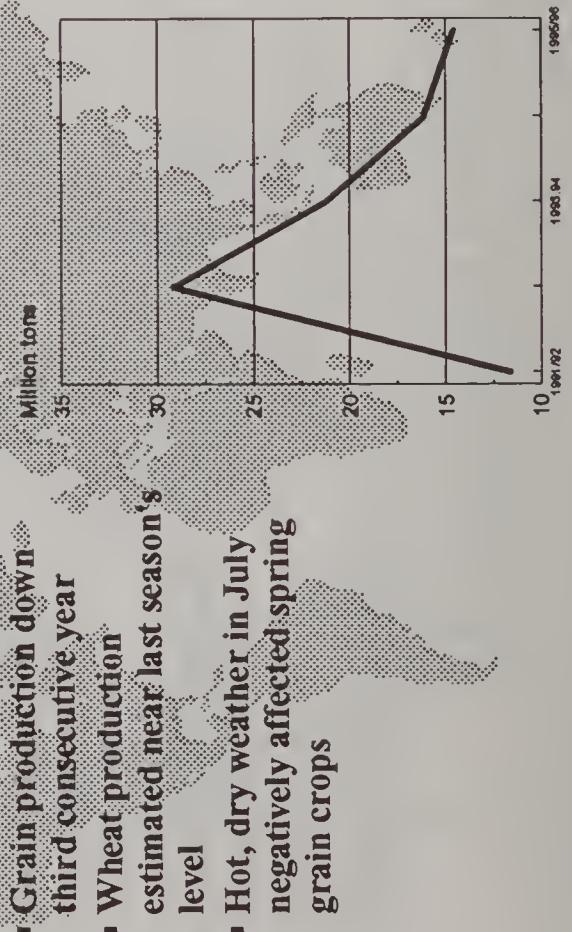
### United States Grain Production Lower



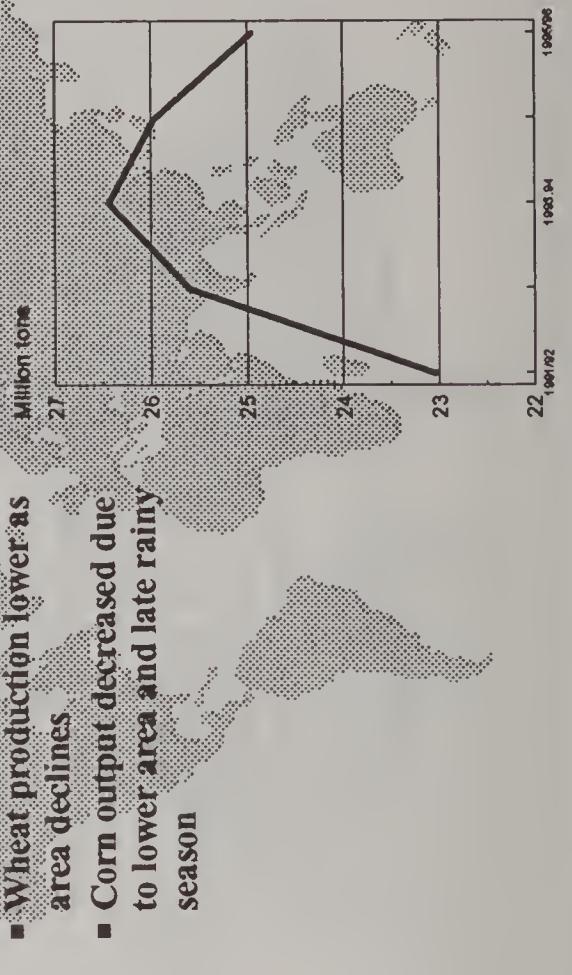
- Wheat production lower as area and yield decline
- Corn output decreased from last season's record
- Wet spring delays planting, hot, dry summer constrains yield

**Argentina Grain Output Lower****Ukraine Grain Output Higher**

- Total production slightly higher than last season
- Wheat production higher due to less winterkill
- Corn output above last season's drought-affected level

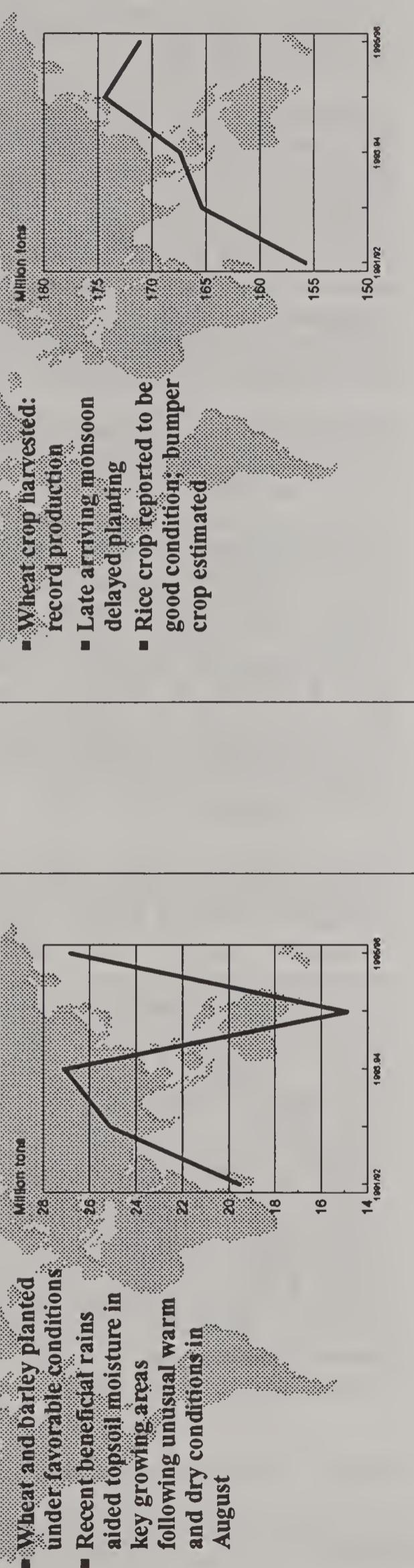
**Kazakhstan Grain Output Lower**

- Grain production down third consecutive year
- Wheat production estimated near last season's level
- Hot, dry weather in July negatively affected spring grain crops

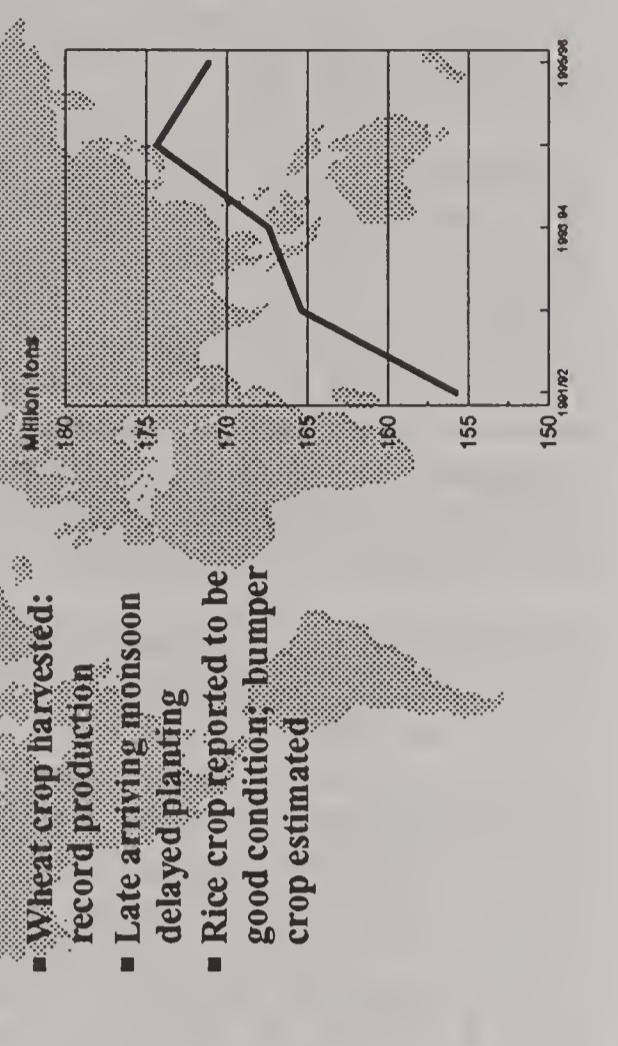
**Mexico Grain Output Lower**

- Wheat production lower as area declines
- Corn output decreased due to lower area and late rainy season

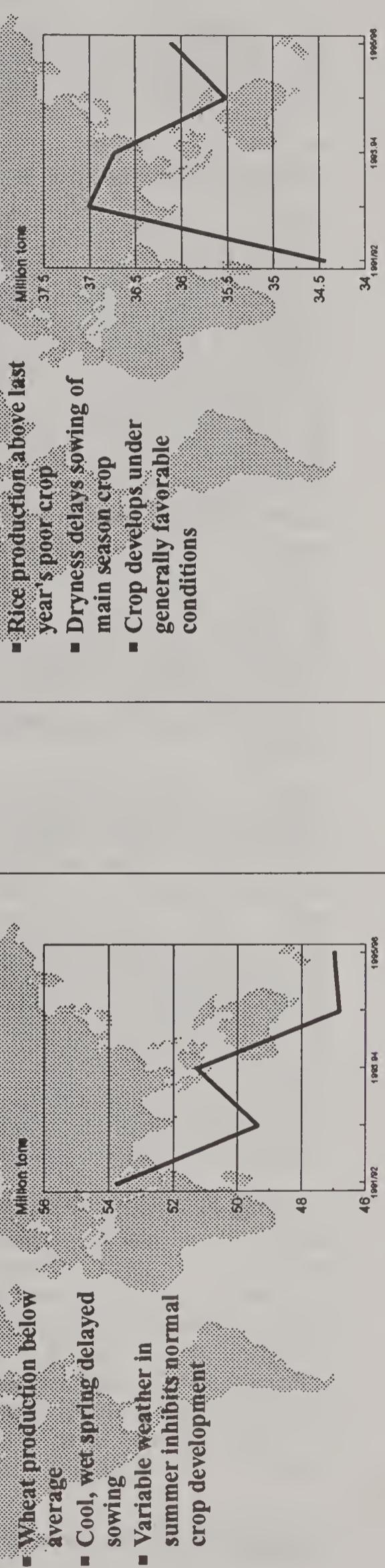
### Australian Grain to Rebound from Drought



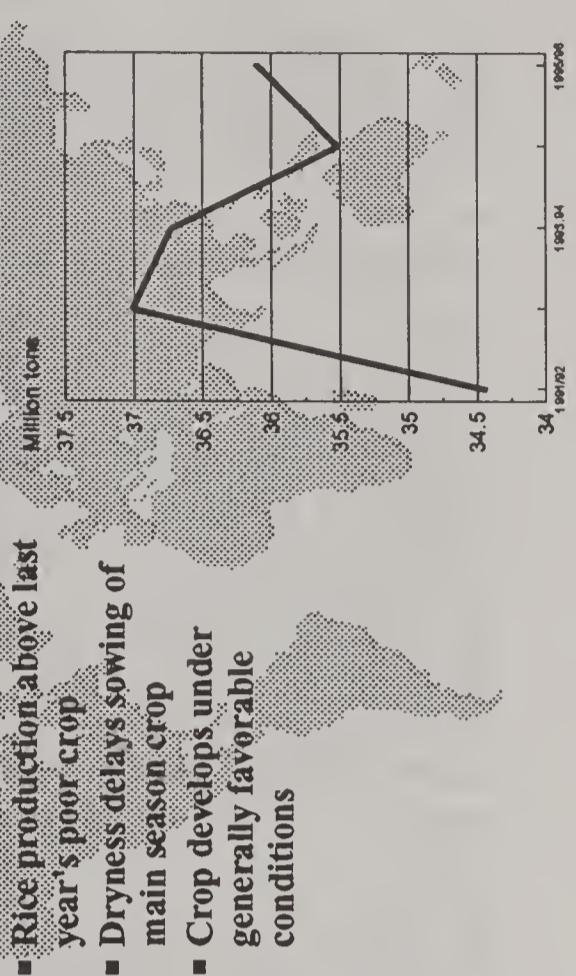
### India Grain Production Declines Slightly



### Canada Grain Output Virtually Unchanged



### Indonesia Grain Output Higher



## HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production for 1995 in the 6 foreign countries surveyed is forecast at 358,150 tons, down 6 percent from 1994. In all the countries, weather--ranging from hot and dry to excessively wet--was the key factor determining honey output in 1995.

Argentina: Honey production for 1995 is forecast at 55,000 tons, down 14 percent from 1994's revised outturn. The absence of rain during the later months of 1994 and hot, dry weather in January and February 1995 in the main producing province of Buenos Aires were the major reasons for the downturn. Argentina's 1994 honey crop has been revised from the initial forecast of 45,000 tons to 64,000 tons because the damage caused by Loque Americana disease (American Foulbrood) was not as serious as previously thought.

Argentina has 1.7 million bee colonies which are owned or leased by about 16,000 producers. Recent studies indicate that there are enough diverse crops throughout Argentina to support an eventual expansion to 3.0 million colonies.

Canada: Honey production for 1995 is forecast at 31,250 tons, down 5 percent from a year ago. The weather was variable across the honey-producing regions of Canada in 1995. The prairie region experienced a late, wet, windy spring which hindered bee activity. The subsequent hot, dry summer boosted overall prospects, but the average yield per colony will probably not reach the level attained in 1994. Consequently, honey output in Alberta, Canada's largest producing province, is expected to be down substantially from the volumes produced the past two years.

Spring and summer weather in Ontario and Quebec was highly conducive to honey production. Output in both provinces is expected to be up considerably from 1994, partially offsetting the downturn in the Prairie Provinces. It is likely that Canada's honey production will recover next year given the dual incentive of rising producer and market prices and favorable prospects for increased honey exports. The current outlook indicates

production could exceed 35,000 tons within the next 3 to 5 years.

Honeybee colony numbers have stabilized at just over 500,000. The industry recorded a decline in colony numbers in the late-1980's--a reflection of low honey prices and the Government's health ban on live bee imports from the United States. In recent years, rising producer prices have increased the profitability of beekeeping, which has allowed the industry to shift to larger beekeeping operations utilizing better management techniques.

The national tripartite income stabilization plan for Canadian honey producers, implemented in 1988, was terminated in 1994. Under the program, payments to producers were triggered when the national average market price fell below a calculated support price level. The voluntary program was funded equally by the Federal Government, participating Provincial Governments, and producers. There has not been a payout to producers since 1989. Because the plan was terminated, producers are anticipating a reimbursement of their portion of the surplus funds in the honey tripartite account.

Many honey producers have elected to participate in Canada's voluntary Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The NISA is a whole-farm safety net program which encourages savings in good years to cushion the impact in poor years. Under NISA, honey producers can contribute 2.5 percent of their eligible net sales (i.e., 2.5 percent of all commodities produced on their farms) into a NISA account. The Federal Government's contribution to the account will be 1.5 percent of the net eligible sales in 1995 and 2.0 percent next year. The Provincial Governments' contribution is 1.0 percent. At present there is no official information on the number of honey producers enrolled in the NISA, but provincial officials believe that program participation is higher in western Canada than it is in the east.

China: The world's largest honey producer is

forecast to produce 165,000 tons in 1995, 12,000 tons less than last year due to inclement weather. South China was hit hard by spring flooding, northern and western China were plagued by drought throughout the spring and summer months, and northeastern China experienced summer flooding. The weather made travel particularly difficult for the itinerant beekeepers. Most beekeepers who would normally travel from Yunnan Province in southern China to Heilongjiang in the northeast were only able to transit part of this distance in 1995.

The high rate of inflation in China has caused many beekeepers to leave the industry to find other, more lucrative work. However the significant upturn in domestic and international honey prices this year may draw some beekeepers back into the business.

Germany: Honey production for 1995 is forecast at 25,000 tons, up 12 percent from last year's weather-reduced outturn. The colonies left winter rest in good condition with no significant losses from diseases. However, the spring was cold and wet resulting in a minimal first harvest in some regions. A moderate second harvest followed. From mid-June onwards, growing conditions improved considerably. Fortunately, German apiculture typically has three harvests--mid-May, the beginning of June, and in July--because an above-average third harvest in July more than compensated for the low honey output during the first half of the year.

Mexico: Honey production for 1995 is forecast at 38,000 tons, down 8 percent from a year ago due to severe drought in Yucatan, the main honey-producing state in Mexico. The presence of the Africanized honeybee has forced commercial beekeepers to implement better apiary management practices. However, the additional costs involved in controlling this strain of bee has forced many small producers to leave the industry. As a result, colony numbers continue to decrease--from a record 2.5 million in 1987 to an estimated 2.0 million in 1995.

The Mexican honey industry is in a stronger financial position this year because of higher international prices for honey and the devaluation of the peso. However, further expansion continues to be hampered by Mexico's ongoing economic recession, the high cost of financing, and massive producer indebtedness.

Russia: Honey production for 1995 is forecast at 43,900 tons, unchanged from the revised estimate for 1994, but down 11 percent from 1993. Like all Russian farmers, beekeepers have had to contend with the slow-down in State-support for agriculture and the chaos involved in the break-up of State and collective farms. Additionally, apiary owners are faced with declining colony numbers, yields, disease and pest problems, and they lack adequate financing, processing facilities, packaging materials, and quality testing equipment.

Although Russia's transition to a market economy has precipitated a rise in domestic honey prices, the industry is in such a state of flux that higher prices provide little incentive to beekeepers. Most State and collective farms were reorganized in 1994 and honey production was discontinued. State farms that still keep hives use the bees mainly for pollination, not commercial honey production. The future of the industry now lies with private beekeepers who produce nearly 90 percent of the honey in Russia.

United States: The first official estimate of 1995 U.S. honey production based on an objective survey will not be available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) until February 1996. However, the continuing decline in colony numbers and highly variable weather patterns throughout most of the country this year make it likely that U.S. honey production in 1995 will be 7 to 8 percent below the 98,500 tons harvested in 1994.

**HONEY: COLONY NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION**  
 (1,000 Colonies/Metric tons)

Production	1993		1994		1995 <sup>1/</sup> Colonies	
	Colonies	Production	Colonies	Production	Colonies	Production
Argentina	1,700	59,000	1,700	64,000	1,800	55,000
Canada	504	30,760	504	32,920	505	31,250
China	6,380	176,000	6,440	177,000	6,300	165,000
Germany	1,180	26,360	1,100	22,230	1,085	25,000
Mexico	2,150	48,000	2,100	41,500	2,000	38,000
Russia	4,700	49,600	4,335	43,900	4,305	43,900
Subtotal	16,614	389,720	16,179	381,550	15,995	358,150
United States	2,876	104,620	2,770	98,500	NA	NA
Total	19,490	494,340	18,949	480,050	NA	NA

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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## THE DECLINE IN RUSSIAN GRAIN AREA

Total grain area in Russia reached an all-time high of 82.0 million hectares in 1962. Since that time, area has dropped over 30 percent to a reported 56.4 million last year. The decline can be attributed mostly to decreased planting in marginally productive areas and reduced demand for grains for feeding, especially rye.

The chief reason for the decrease in grain area in Russia has been the permanent removal of less-productive land from crop rotations in the New Lands (the spring-wheat region east of the Ural mountains). Largely as a result of Khrushchev's drive during the 1950's to expand grain production in the New Lands, Russia's spring-wheat area increased by 10 million hectares to a total sown area of 30 million hectares. Soviet agricultural officials eventually realized that despite its high inherent fertility, much of this "virgin land" was not suited for grain production because of inadequate precipitation. Russia's spring-wheat area subsequently dropped from a record-high 32.8 million hectares in 1969 to 12.9 million in 1993 -- 2 million hectares lower than in 1913. Spring wheat has comprised over 60 percent of the reduction in total-grain area since 1962.

[A similar phenomenon has been occurring in Kazakhstan. Since the mid-1980's, grain area has fallen from 25 million hectares to less than 20 million, as lower-yielding grain fields have been converted to permanent forage production.]

Since 1990, a decline in Russian livestock inventories and the resulting lower demand for feed grains have contributed to the reduction in grain area. Between 1970 and 1990, rye area averaged 6-7 million hectares and comprised nearly 10 percent of total Russian grain area. Production reached a record 16.4 million tons in 1990 and stocks were high--Russia was "swimming in rye." Since that time, and concurrent with the herd declines, rye area has dropped sharply to a record low, and estimated feed consumption of rye has fallen from more than 9 million tons in 1990 to less than one million this year. Food, seed, and industrial use, however, has declined only slightly over the same period, from 5.9 to 5.2 million tons.

Unlike rye, spring-barley area has actually enjoyed a slight increase since 1990--somewhat surprising given the fact that most spring barley is used for feed. Since spring barley can be planted in virtually all grain-growing regions in Russia, however, it has historically been used for spring reseeding. Because of this, area fluctuates from year to year, depending on winter seedings and the extent of winterkill. In the past two growing seasons, a relatively large amount of winter wheat (roughly 15 percent) fell victim to fall drought and low temperatures, and barley has fulfilled its traditional role as the grain of choice for spring reseeding.

---

Mark Lindeman (202) 690-0143

TABLE 26

## Russia: Estimated Area of Selected Grains

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Grain</u>	<u>Total Wheat</u>	<u>Winter Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Pulses</u>
(Million Hectares)									
1940	70.1	25.5	5.0	20.4	4.3	16.5	15.4	0.9	2.0
1960	71.4	35.7	5.5	30.2	6.0	12.4	10.2	1.3	2.2
1965	77.6	40.5	9.1	31.5	10.5	11.8	5.3	0.6	4.9
1970	72.7	38.9	9.0	29.9	11.5	7.8	7.4	0.4	3.4
1975	77.0	34.0	8.9	25.1	18.8	5.9	10.2	0.5	4.0
1980	75.5	34.0	11.1	22.9	18.0	6.1	9.9	0.6	3.0
1985	68.1	25.3	8.4	16.9	15.7	7.2	11.0	1.1	4.2
1990	63.1	24.2	9.7	14.5	13.0	8.0	9.1	0.9	3.6
1994	56.4	22.2	7.7	14.5	16.0	3.9	8.4	0.5	2.0

## Russia: Estimated Yield of Selected Grains

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Grain</u>	<u>Total Wheat</u>	<u>Winter Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Pulses</u>
(Tons / Hectare)									
1940	0.79	0.69	0.96	0.63	0.86	0.78	0.68	1.22	0.50
1960	0.98	1.01	1.53	0.92	1.13	0.94	0.76	2.11	0.59
1965	0.83	0.78	1.34	0.61	0.92	0.86	0.76	2.38	0.72
1970	1.44	1.48	2.27	1.25	1.61	1.15	1.27	2.42	1.27
1975	0.93	0.96	1.50	0.77	0.90	0.85	0.86	2.48	0.64
1980	1.28	1.46	1.95	1.21	1.13	0.95	1.10	2.45	1.12
1985	1.44	1.50	1.86	1.32	1.38	1.46	1.34	2.80	1.10
1990	1.85	2.05	3.37	1.16	1.85	2.06	1.35	2.82	1.38
1994	1.45	1.45	2.25	1.03	1.61	1.54	1.29	1.80	1.38

## Russia: Estimated Production of Selected Grains

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Grain</u>	<u>Total Wheat</u>	<u>Winter Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Pulses</u>
(Million Tons)									
1940	55.6	17.6	4.8	12.9	3.7	12.9	10.5	1.1	1.0
1960	70.1	36.1	8.4	27.7	6.8	11.6	7.8	2.7	1.3
1965	64.1	31.5	12.2	19.3	9.7	10.2	4.0	1.5	3.5
1970	104.4	57.7	20.4	37.2	18.5	8.9	9.4	1.0	4.3
1975	71.3	32.7	13.4	19.3	16.8	5.1	8.9	1.3	2.6
1980	96.7	49.5	21.7	27.8	20.4	5.8	10.9	1.4	3.4
1985	98.1	37.8	15.5	22.3	21.7	10.5	14.7	3.0	4.6
1990	116.7	49.6	32.8	16.8	24.1	16.4	12.3	2.5	4.9
1994	81.5	32.1	17.2	14.9	25.8	6.0	10.8	0.9	2.7

CHART 4

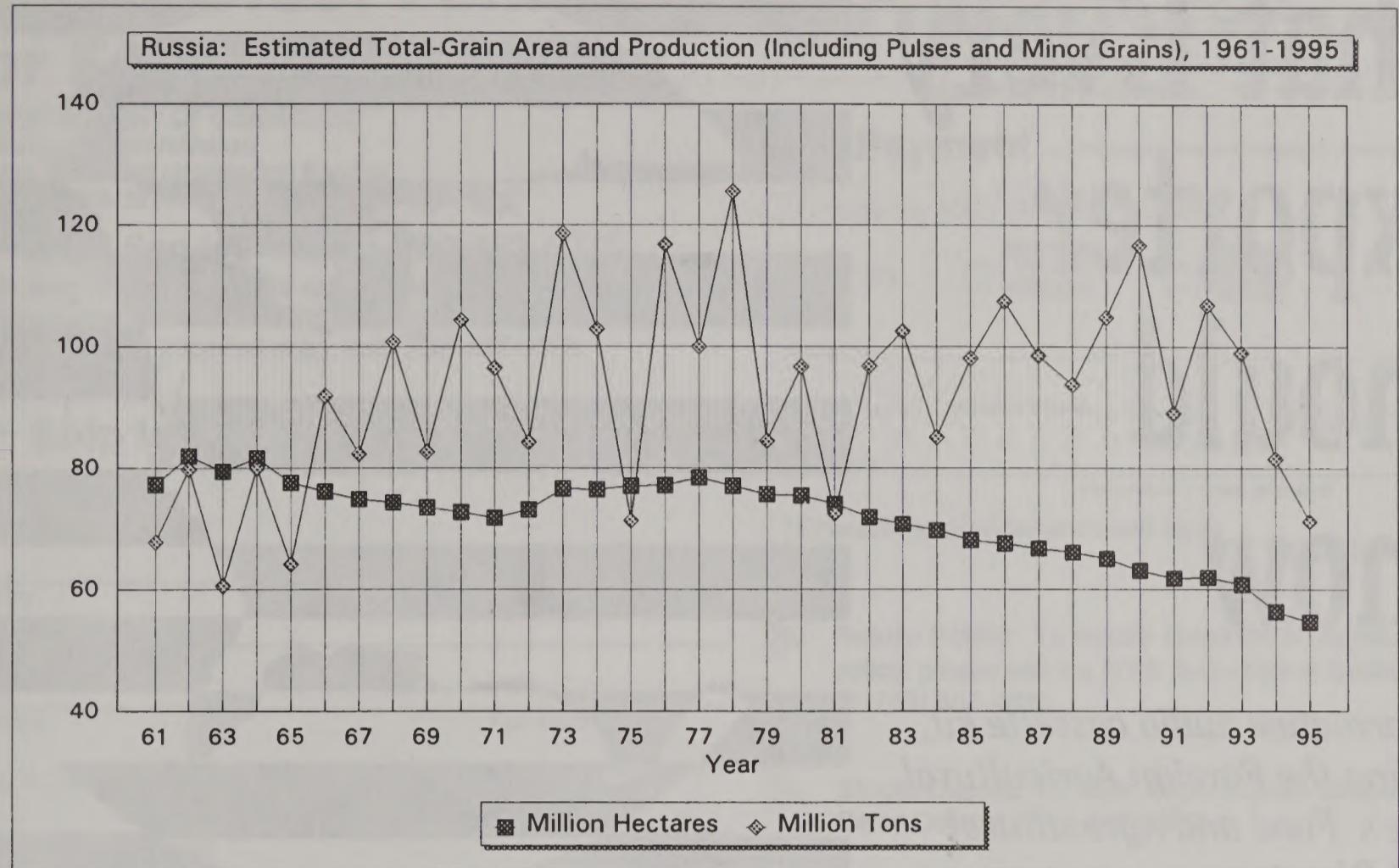
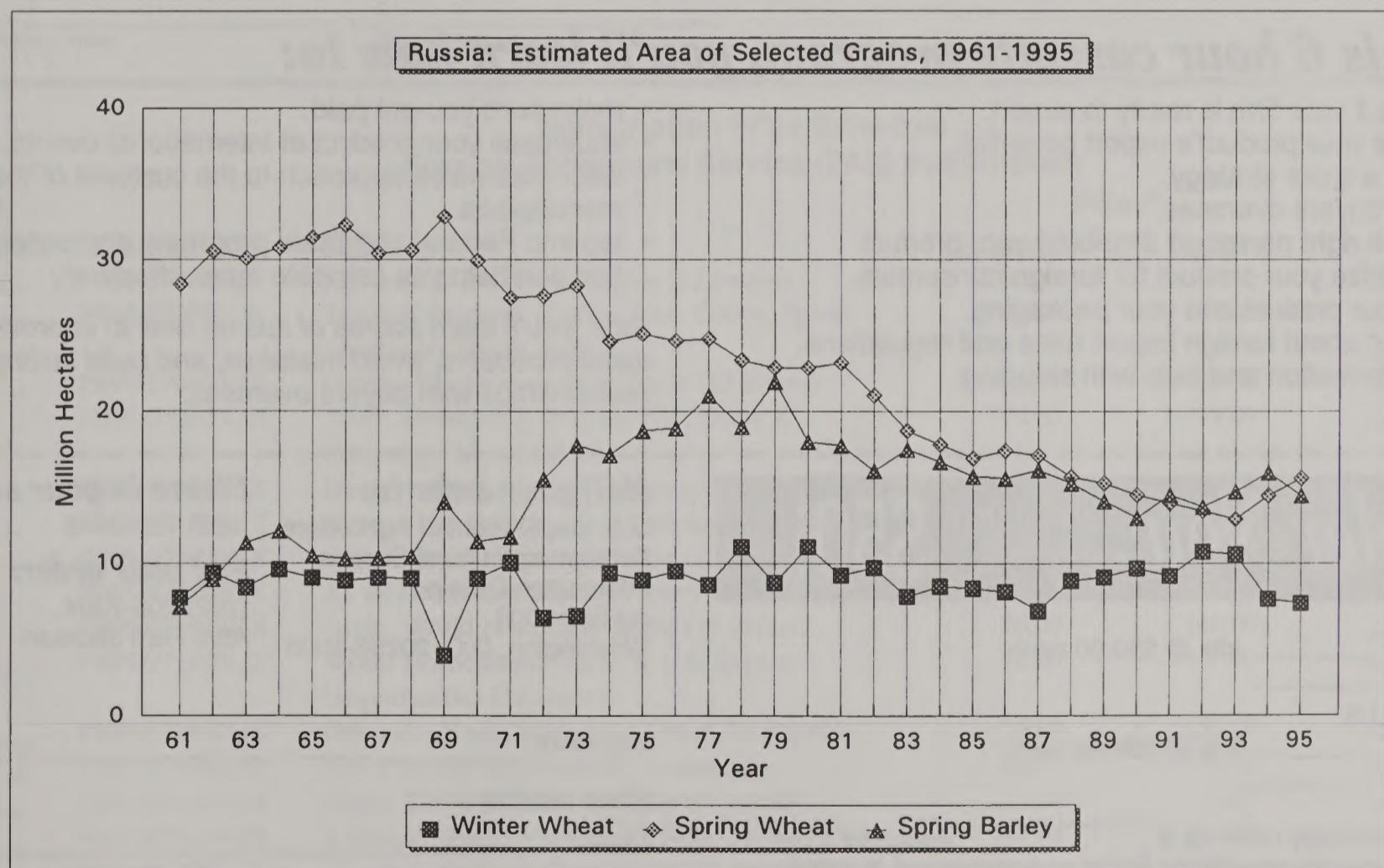


CHART 5



Sources: Goskomstat 1961-1986; USDA 1987-1994

September 1995

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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